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Gas Ration Theft Decried; Four Held as Nazi Agents; Rubber to Sweden Falls Off

The World's Day—August 24, 1943

Massachusetts: Strong Theft Prevention Urged

Cambridge gasoline ration book theft is decried by Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy as indicating need for stronger preventative rather than curative measures. [Page 2.]

Though women quit war jobs faster than men, the losses of women have caused no general slackening of war production in New England, the Regional War Manpower Commission reported. [Page 2.]

Protest against pay roll taxes for old age insurance doubling next year was voted at annual meeting of Smaller Business Association of New England. [Page 4.]

End of the truck tieup on half the lines of the New England Transportation Company is due tomorrow at Worcester and Brockton, union officials have notified the management, but nothing has been heard as yet from other points.

Washington: Four Persons Held as Nazi Agents

Arrest of four persons on charges of espionage for gathering information for Nazi Germany was announced by the Justice Department, climaxing an investigation begun in 1939, according to J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [First Page, Second Section.]

The War Relocation Authority has released 23 members of the Butoku-kai, an organization described as a subversive youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, a House subcommittee report declared.

A five-cent stamp honoring France goes on sale Sept. 28, the Post Office Department announced, in a series of postage stamps honoring the countries arrayed against the Axis.

Estimated income tax declarations, due on Sept. 15, need not be filed by members of the armed forces, the Treasury Department ruled, provided they file a final return by next March 15.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, vacationing for a few days at Bar Harbor, Maine, is reported planning to step out of his State Department job. [Page 6.]

In Europe: German Rubber Loss Hits Sweden

German deliveries of synthetic rubber to Sweden have so decreased that the Swedish Government has ordered laying up of about one-third of the country's transport lorries. It is reported that synthetic rubber deliveries have fallen off since the bombing of the German synthetic rubber plant at Hanover on July 26.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle and French Commissioner for Colonies, René Pleven, are expected in Brazzaville on Aug. 27 for commemoration of the three days, Aug. 26 to 28, 1940, which marked the rally of the Cameroon and French Equatorial Africa to Free France.

Swedish sources quoted by the British Radio voiced the suspicion that the Germans are violating the recent suspension of troop traffic. German soldiers in civilian clothes were reported using the same Swedish routes to Norway.

Finnish Radio denied that the chairman of the Finnish Trade Unions Council, Eazo Vuori, who is now in Sweden, had been empowered to conduct official peace negotiations.

A state of emergency has been declared in six Danish cities due to increasing sabotage and riots between Danish citizens and German soldiers, according to reports reaching Sweden. The Germans are said to have rushed tanks, armored vehicles and 40,000 soldiers to Copenhagen. The cities placed under the emergency decree are Aarhus, Aalborg, Odense, Svendborg, Middelfart, and Korsoer.

Raimundo Fernandez Cuesta, Spanish Ambassador to Italy, has arrived in Madrid by plane from Rome.

National: General Drum Takes on New Post

Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum has been named Chairman of the Inter-American Defense Board in addition to his present duties as Commander of the First Army and Eastern Defense Command. Maj. Gen. George Grunert becomes Deputy Commander of the Eastern Defense Command and First Army.

Joe R. Hanley, Majority Leader of New York's State Senate, was designated by the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee its unanimous choice for the nomination of Lieutenant Governor. He will oppose Lieut. Gen. William N. Haskell of Garrison, Democratic nominee, in the Nov. 2 election.

A new aircraft carrier Hornet, to replace the carrier from which Brig. Gen. James Doolittle and his fighters took off on the Tokyo bombing raid, is to be launched Aug. 30 at Newport News, Va.

Detroit East Side merchants' damage claims against the City for loss amounting to $500,000 incurred during the June 21 race riots were denied by the City Council.

Americas: Revolt by Sailors Fails in Ecuador

Ecuador quickly recovered from a revolt by a group of sailors against the Government of President Arroyo del Rio, although armed guards were placed on patrol in the town of Puna. The sailors, who fired shots and shouted "Long live Velasco Ibarra," a former President, were unsuccessful in appeals to the townspeople for aid, an official announcement said.

President Lopez of Colombia has announced the formation of a new Cabinet to replace the one which resigned a week ago.

Australia: 'Zone of Security' Envisaged

A "zone of security" against aggression, formed by the nations of the Southwest Pacific, was envisaged by Herbert Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

Premier John Curtin's Labor Government appears to have won a major victory which will give it about 54 seats in Australia's Federal Parliament, with non-Labor parties reduced to about 20 seats. [Page 6.]

Army Hero: He Saved a Dog

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, Aug. 24 (AP)—In the next list of awards for valor you may find the name of Private Norman Clark of Hammond, Ind., whose act of courage was not performed in combat, had nothing to do with military objectives, and won't affect the course of the war in any way.

It concerned the life of a dog.

Queenie was just a mongrel which trotted aboard an American troopship one day and took possession of the ship from the bridge to the galley, the way a dog will do.

While the transport was riding a few feet from another ship an explosion aboard the latter vessel sent oil gushing out over the ocean. A jet of flame shot out from the side of the stricken vessel, and fire threatened both ships.

In the excitement, Queenie fell overboard, and wasn't seen until the transport started pulling away. Coated with sticky black oil, she was struggling and choking in the water. Private Clark headed for the rail, despite warnings that the whole ocean would be a mass of flames any minute.

He dove in, plowed through the thick mass of oil and reached Queenie who climbed on his shoulder. It took the sailors nearly half an hour to get them back on board the transport.

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Showers, Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:33 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:31 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:31 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:32 a. m.

Tie With Soviet Called Vital To Enduring Peace

Hale and Maybank speak in Boston as one team of 18 touring U. S. to push peace resolve.

A sound basis of understanding with Russia is imperative not only now but in the postwar world if a just and lasting peace is to be achieved, Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine said today.

In Boston with Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina on a New England speaking tour in favor of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill resolution on world peace, Representative Hale said in an interview that the recent Russian diplomatic change served to emphasize the urgency of reaching an understanding with this great Allied nation.

Both Representative Hale and Senator Maybank said there appeared to be little fear of Communism in this country but a real concern on the part of the American people as to what role the Russian nation may play in the winning of the peace as well as the war.

'Interference Unnecessary'

"There is no necessary conflict of interests between this country and Russia," Representative Hale stated, "We do not expect to interfere with the domestic affairs of Russia after this war nor do we expect them to interfere with ours."

Senator Maybank said that the "Communist bogey" is a myth as far as the South is concerned. "The deeply religious people of the South," he said, "want no part of Communism, but they recognize the important part that Russia is playing in the war against Fascism."

Discussing the Senate peace resolution, familarly known as Ba-H2, the two members of Congress said that the present tour, of which theirs is but one of 18 throughout the country, was an attempt to take politics out of the peace.

Eighteen Teams

Eighteen teams of speakers, comprising one Senator and one Representative of opposite parties, are addressing audiences all over the country on the peace resolution. The measure calls for this country to take the initiative in strengthening the bond of union among the United Nations in order to make fullest use of the military and economic resources of the member nations and to establish a United Nations military force to prevent aggressors from again challenging the peace and security of the world.

Chief stumblingblock in the way of adoption of the resolution, Senator Maybank said, is the clause providing for an international military force to keep the peace. Pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists, of which there are several in both houses of Congress, are expected to fight this part of the measure, he added.

The former Governor of South Carolina said there is a strong sentiment in the South for international co-operation.

"The South hasn't forgotten the League of Nations and President Wilson's futile attempt to sell the idea to the American people. They reverence and respect Wilson, his ideas and ideals, which have come more and more into general acceptance in the South."

Fulbright Resolve

Both Senator Maybank and Representative Hale said they expected that the widely discussed Fulbright Resolution in Congress will be adopted easily—possibly by unanimous vote. What will happen to it, however, when it reaches the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, where a number of resolutions on the peace are under consideration, they would not forecast.

Asked what the prospects were for reaching postwar understanding through executive agreement with majority approval of the House and Senate, Senator Maybank said that temporary agreements undoubtedly would be reached on this basis, but he pointed out that under the Constitution, a permanent treaty

Continued on Page 4, Column 2

Roosevelt, Churchill Renew Pledge For All-Out Drive Against the Axis; Berlin Battered by Heavy RAF Raid

Associated Press

United Nations Leaders at Quebec

Climaxing their Quebec conference on war strategy, Allied leaders have issued a pledge of aid to China through more intensive action in the Pacific. Picture at left shows Prime Minister Winston Churchill (white suit) waving to crowd that greeted him during a tour of Quebec. At right, President Roosevelt (seated left) is shown with Canadian Premier Mackenzie King standing behind him.

Tides of war turning toward the Allies so fast that new programs are on way—Invitation to Stalin to attend conference sent out from headquarters of Roosevelt and Churchill.

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, Aug. 24—Forward actions by the combined fleets, armies, and air formes of the two nations as early as the coming weeks were foreshadowed today by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill as the immediate military consequence of the two-week session of the Anglo-American war conference.

Events, they say, are moving so rapidly to the advantage of the Allies that the next meeting of the British and American Chiefs of Staff is already fixed. It will be held withi nthree months.

tA the same time, an open invitation publicly issued went out from the Citadel Headquarters of the President and Prime Minister to Premier Stalin.

Official steps, it was stated, are being taken to bring about as soon as possible a "tripartate meeting" with the Soviet Union—this in addition to the Seventh Anglo-American conference already in prospect.

Tone of Allied Confidence

The buoyant words of Mr. Churchill, together with the joint communiqué which bore the signature of the Prime Minister and Mr. Roosevelt, set a tone of allied confidence which no previous meeting of the two democratic leaders has yet evoked.

The outlook has never been so promising for a shortening of the war—for the saving of lives and for abridging the duration of the fighting, Mr. Churchill declared as he and the President met more than 150 correspondents this noon on the open terrace of the residence of the Governor General.

By agreement tne words of the Prime Ministers and the President are not directly quotable, but they can be faithfully reported.

Mr. Churchill seated at the side of W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister who had Mr. Roosevelt at his right, disclosed with restrained delight that great steps are being taken toward the beating down of our antagonists one after another.

The Allies today, he emphasizes, are well armed, are better armed, and the free nations which began so weak are today superior in all weapons. With the aid of our superb ally, we will soon be able to bring to bear such a weight against the enemy that the toiling, anxious, suffering people will have the darkness under which they have lived these long years certainly lifted.

Take Separate Ways

Mr. Churchill is expected to broadcast from Quebec later this week and the time of his arrival in Washington has not yet been fixed.

Tomorrow, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill will be on their separate ways. The President will address an informal session of the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa at noon tomorrow, then move off in the direction of Washington. His address may provide a few general observations on the Quebec conferences, but it is expected to stress Canadian-American relations primarily.

Mr. Churchill plans to go fishing for a few days, and is due to go to Washington before he returns to Britain. He will remain in the Quebec area at least until Saturday night.

War Field Surveyed

QUEBEC, Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. Churchill, at the press conference following the Quebec meetings made it clear that the war against Japan had held an important spot on the Quebec conference agenda. Russia is not fighting Japan, and the Prime Minister left the definite impression that she had not been invited to send representation here for that reason.

The two Allied leaders disclosed also that consideration had been given to the question of the French Committee of National Liberation and said announcements might be expected in that connection over the weekend from many governments.

The noon gun boomed from the bastions of the moated Citadel just before the President, Mr. Churchill and Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada appeared on the upper bastion of the King's Terrace, posed for photographs for four minutes, then began their press conference. In line with a pattern followed at Casablanca last winter, no questions were permitted.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill said they had surveyed "the whole field of world operations," in the light of "many gratifying events," which had taken place since they met last in Washington in May.

T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, was here representing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in the latter stages of the war counsels.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill said that in the field of the conflicts against the Japanese, as in the European theater, they had received and approved unanimous recommendations of their combined Chiefsof Staff.

"Agreement was also reached," they said, "upon the political issues underlying or arising out of the military operations."

The President and Prime Minister apologized to the press for being unable to provide them with an exciting announcement on results of the war deliberations here and for their inability to describe it with a slogan or phrase which might mark it for the future.

Mr. Churchill voiced hopes, how-

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Text of Joint Anglo-U. S. Statement

QUEBEC, Aug. 24 (AP)—The text of a joint statement by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill:

The Anglo-American war conference which opened at Quebec on Aug. 11 under the hospitable auspices of the Canadian Government has now concluded its work.

The whole field of world operations has been surveyed in the light of the many gratifying events which have taken place since the meeting of the President and the Prime Minister in Washington at the end of May and the necessary decisions have been taken to provide for the forward action of the fleets, armies, and air forces of the two nations. Considering that these forces are intermingled in continuous action against the enemy in several quarters of the globe, it is indispensable that entire unity of aim and method should be maintained at the summit of the war direction.

Further conferences will be needed, probably at shorter intervals than before, as the war effort of the United States and British Commonwealth and Empire against the enemy spreads and deepens. It would not be helpful to the fighting troops to make any announcement of the decisions which have been reached. These can only emerge in action.

It may, however, be stated that the military discussion of the chiefs of staff turned, very largely upon the war against Japan and the bringing of effective aid to China. Mr. T. V. Soong, representing the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, was a party to the discussions. In this field, as in the European, the President and the Prime Minister were able to receive and approve

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Russians Push Attack Beyond Kharkov; Japan Fortified Kiski—Then Lost It

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The British plan of disorganizing Germany's military and economic setup behind the lines by concentrated air attack prior to actual invasion went ruthlessly ahead last night in a raid calculated to "Hamburg" Berlin.

How many bombers took part in this "saturation" raid can only be guessed from the fact that 53 were lost—the largest number so far lost in any one raid.

A loss of this size, judging from the former proportion of losses, denotes certainly more than 500 planes. Since 2,000 tons of high explosives were estimated to have been dropped, the shattering effect on the German Capital constitutes it a major blow.

Considering that antiaircraft artillery was reported very light, the Germans evidently have concentrated a strong force of fighter planes around the Capital.

Certainly there was little evidence of fighting in Southern Italy, where widespread Allied attacks, both from Britain and the Middle East, were in progress. American Liberators encountered fighter opposition at Bari, 110 miles north of the heel of Italy. But other American and British bombers attacking the west coast up to Battipaglia, south of Naples, as well as Cagliari, on Sardinia, and Lindos, on Rhodes, met little opposition.

If Rome is definitely declared and accepted as an open city—as the Badoglio Government has moved to do by demilitarizing the defenses—then Axis troops and supplies will cease to go through Rome and the east-coast line, through Bari, will become of major importance.

Meanwhile the Russians are pressing on past their victory at Kharkov. The city itself had been taken by 150,000 troops storming into it from the north, east, and west. They found conflagrations in all parts, but set about extinguishing them. The rest of the forces pushed on westward toward Kiev, the Ukrainian Capital, with the railroad city of Poltava presumably the immediate goal.

Some 200 miles to the south, another Russian advance was in progress, 30 miles above Taganrog on the Sea of Azov, where the advance, if it proves to be made in force, might soon bring the Russians to the industrial center of Stalino. However, the multiple attacks of

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Eyewitness Story

The Christian Science Monitor's war correspondent in the North Pacific yesterday told the story of the unopposed Allied recapture of Kiska. Today Mr. Beaufort in the accompanying dispatch adds another chapter to the mystery of the Japanese evacuation after their 14 months fortification of that Aleutian Island.

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

KISKA HARBOR, Aug. 19. Delayed—The Japanese had dug in deeply on Kiska. Their defenses were excellent, their installations extensive, and their accommodation sufficient for perhaps 10,000 men. They landed on June 8, 1942, spent laborious months digging and building, and withdrew prior to the joint occupation of the island by United States and Canadian forces on Aug. 15.

To see some of the Japanese works for ourselves, three correspondents today visited what is left of the Japanese submarine base, the main camp area, and the hilltop airfield which never was used. In fact, judging from what we saw and from opinions we heard expressed, it seems certain that the enemy never could have hoped to operate an offensive from Kiska.

For our second trip to the island, we came ashore in a tank lighter this morning. On the way in we got a good look at four freighters which United States airmen and submarines had sunk. Three are beached, but the fourth lies on the bottom with nothing but the masts showing. Today the harbor is dominated by United States freighters, lighters, and landing craft delivering supplies to help consolidate our position in the North Pacific.

We landed at the small submarine base on the south curve of the harbor. Remains of a marine railway run from the water up the beach to a wooden shed which houses the blasted hulls of

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Responsibility for Dads' Draft Placed Upon Army and Navy

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Responsibility for the draft of fathers was placed today by Maj. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, squarely on the Army and Navy in an announcement that 446,000 fathers probably will have to be taken by the end of 1943.

This means that about one in 15 pre-Pearl Harbor fathers between 18 and 38 will be drafted before the year is up, partly because the Army and Navy have declined to reduce their calls and their physical requirements and partly because war industries refuse to give up highly trained men to the services.

Even if all the occupationally deferred were taken, General Hershey said, the draft of fathers would only be postponed from Oct. 1 to Feb. 1. Selective Service expects to receive additional calls from the military services through 1944, at least.

General Hershey explained the forthcoming draft of fathers in a letter to all local draft boards today. Some of these boards are reported to be hesitant about drafting fathers, but War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt insists that the number is not large.

Failure of large numbers of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers to consider the new draft orders a signal to

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Himmler Gains Power In Nazi Party Shift; Blitz on Berlin Poses Vital Questions in War

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler was appointed Interior Minister of the Reich today in a widespread shake-up of Adolf Hitler's subordinates, the Berlin Radio said today in a dispatch by DNB, official German news agency.

The DNB announcement said that Herr Himmler, Reichsleader of the black-shirt SS guards and Chief of German Police, succeeded Reichsmipister Dr. Wilhelm Frick, who is being relieved to take over the post of Protector of Bohemia and Moravia, in former Czechoslovakia.

The move thus eliminates, "at his own request," DNB said, Baron Konstantin von Neurath, long-time major party functionary who formerly was Ambassador to London and once the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. He also has been the chairman of Hitler's secret Cabinet Council.

"At Own Request"

Also "retired at his own request" as Acting State Secretary in the German Ministry of Interior was Hans Pfundtner, who has been appointed Minister Without Portfolio, DNB said.

Herr Pfundtner has long been a party bigwig—the man selected by Hitler in 1936 to seek frictionless administration of the Olympic Games when the war clouds already were hanging over Europe.

[The displacement of Dr. Frick is a development of major importance within the Nazi Party circles. He took over the office of Ministry of the Interior shortly after Hitler came to power, and

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Canadian Bombers Shared in Attack

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 24

RAF and Canadian crews and some American volunteers participated in last night's heavy raid on Berlin. RCAF headquarters announced that the full weight of the Canadian bomber group was thrown into the attack. Seven of the missing planes were Canadian.

A dispatch from Lowell Bennett, American correspondent at a Midlands bomber base, which passed British censorship said "some 5,000 veteran RAF fliers from over the Empire and some American volunteers" took part, dropping the bomb load in 42 minutes.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24 — Last night's smashing and biggest-ever bombing of Berlin by the RAF means that nearly 2,000 tons of bombs blasted and seared the Reich Capital.

For this latest raid, which cost the RAF its highest-ever loss of 48 bombers, is officially described here today as twice as heavy as any Berliners have yet experienced—and they suffered 900 tons on the night of March 27 this year.

Last night's concentrated attack in fine weather over the target area is one of the great landmarks of this war. It is an event for which all of Britain, and in fact a great part of the world, has been waiting. It poses numerous world-important questions.

Major Questions Posed

Will Berlin now be "Hamburged"—battered into a state almost of uselessness by a series of attacks like those which hurled 10,000 tons of high explosives and firebombs on Hamburg in 10 days almost ceaseless assault?

Will the Reich suffer its greatest setback yet to home morale as its Capital crumbles?

What will be the combined effect

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Theft of New Gas Coupons Nullifies Week-End Saving

In a scathing denunciation of inadequate protective measures which enabled thieves to get away with some 2,000,000 gallons' worth of gasoline coupons from the Cambridge City Hall, last week end, Police Chief Timothy F. Leahy today said he would release a complete statement on the police investigation of the burglary probably tomorrow.

Chief Leahy declared that he would spare no one, not even members of his own department who answered a burglary alarm the night of the theft without looking in the Ration Board's office, in his earnest effort to emphasize the warning that gasoline ration books will continue to be stolen if "left around loose in ordinary files rather than put in safes under heavy guard."

It seems that the stolen coupons representing an aggregate gasoline loss far greater than the concerted week-end savings of gasoline by all the motorists in the Commonwealth were kept in everyday office files in the Ration Board rooms while three strong safes stood handy in the City Hall.

Neglected Ration Board

It also developed that six policemen coming from station headquarters on the run in answer to a burglar alarm searched thoroughly the Treasurer's office but failed to investigate the Ration Board's office when they found the door locked.

It also developed that the night watchman had no key to the Ration Board office. But neither did the burglars who entered the rooms through an unlocked window.

Similar conditions presented a comedy of errors which stirred motor groups to a new pitch of indignation over the looseness in which ration authorities were failing to protect their gasoline allotments while driving was being confined to absolute emergencies during the week end conservation campaign.

Chief Leahy made no effort to disguise the responsibilities of his officers in answering the Sunday night alarm. He had in his hands today the reports of the six policemen who hurried to the City Hall in answer to the alarm.

Locking Door After—

He was also investigating why the night watchman did not have a key to the Ration Board rooms, how the unlocked window was ignored and why there were no locks on the Ration Board windows at all.

"This all comes under the heading of closing the garage door after the car is stolen," Chief Leahy complained. "What we should do is to insist that the motorists' gasoline supplies be protected in the first place with the strongest kind of protective measures."

The Cambridge theft, although only one of many reported from various parts of the Commonwealth as the new series of gasoline coupons go into effect Sept. 1, is by far the most serious threat to OPA efforts to outlaw black markets. A special investigation of the Cambridge theft is being conducted by the OPA at the request of Chief Leahy. The theft was consummated on the very eve of the OPA campaign to drive illegal coupons out of circulation through a new series of coupons.

The sudden spurt of ration book thefts throughout the State is seen by OPA authorities as an indication that organized "rings" are working to disrupt the rationing program.

Where Slum Children Live in Sunshine and Fresh Air

Morgan Memorial Fresh-Air Camps

Above is shown part of the pleasant acres given over to rehabilitation of slum children by the Morgan Memorial. These houses form the group for older boys, known as the Charles Hayden Foundation. Other parts of the camp include vegetable gardens, dairy barns, camps for all age groups, and a lake for swimming. Below is one of the littlest campers busily learning what a sand-pile is for.

She's Pepperell Town Clerk, But That Is Only a Starter

PEPPERELL, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—The widow of a World War I veteran and sister of the first Pepperell boy killed in that war apparently has a good claim to being the nation's No. 1 World War II volunteer worker.

Mrs. Irene Leary, town clerk, is Chairman of the Pepperell Women's Division of the Civilian Defense Committee, Secretary of the Town Committee on Public Safety, a first lieutenant in the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps, Chief Observer of the Air Raid Warden Service, a senior hostess at Fort Devens, a member of the War Services Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and four times a Red Cross blood donor within 18 months.

Besides holding all these posts, Mrs. Leary also is serving her seventh term as President of the Women's Auxiliary of the local post of the American Legion and is President and Treasurer of the District Nursing Association.

She finds time to write between 40 and 50 letters weekly to men in the service—averaging at least six letters daily between midnight and dawn at her lonely airplane observation post.

How does she do it?

"I really don't know," she said modestly. "I like it. You've got to like these things in order to do them. That's only a small percentage of what I have to do. I really don't see anything wonderful about it. I don't feel I'm outstanding in any way. Anyone who has the will and doesn't want to sit down and twiddle their thumbs can do it."

And in addition to all her volunteer war posts, Mrs. Leary has to taken care of a home and two fine daughters—one, a grammar school student, and the other in junior high school.

She spends several hours each afternoon performing her duties as town clerk, almost every evening attends committee meetings and reports regularly at midnight to serve as an airplane spotter until 4 a. m.

The rest of the time—or some of it—she is "free" to sleep and eat and spend a few hours with her children when she isn't chaperoning between 30 and 40 girls to Fort Devens to serve as dancing partners at the Service Center for men in the armed forces.

Mrs. Leary became Town Clerk four years ago, succeeding her husband, Wilfred E. Leary, who had held the post for 16 years and who served with the 301st Mobile Ordnance Division in World War I. Her brother, Merlin Salter, succumbed to wounds suffered while serving with the Canadian Forces in the Battle of Lens in World War I.

Apple Pickers For Nashoba Greatly Needed

Hundreds of apple pickers must be recruited in Massachusetts if the McIntoch apple crop is to be saved, Roy E. Moser of the Massachusetts State College and State Supervisor of Emergency Farm Labor said recently.

"County agricultural agents, Emergency Labor Assistants, and the Fruit Growers Committee are now assessing the number of workers needed," said Mr. Moser, "especially in the McIntosh producing part of Middlesex and Worcester Counties, where the apples must be picked between Sept. 10-24."

Special help will be needed in other apple areas, he said, but he added that the situation was not so acute as in the Nashoba, or McIntosh district, where the fruit must be picked in a hurry to retain quality. Recruits are asked to register with the Emergency Farm Labor Assistants in the county extension offices, regardless of their location.

"Massachusetts is the highest apple producing state in New England," Mr. Mosher said. "The total average is about 2,500,000 bushels. The McIntosh crop in 1942 was 84 per cent of the full crop."

Tin Can Salvage Falls Below Par

Tin can and metals salvage is far below par, according to a statement today by John D. Orr, regional salvage manager of the War Production Board for New England.

"Something must be done and done quickly to awaken the public from its apathy," Mr. Orr declared. "New England responded nobly last year, and when our citizens realize that the need for salvaging scrap metals, tin, fats, and waste paper is even more acute now than it was a year ago, I feel sure that they will rise to the occasion. But, if the quotas are to be met—and they must be met—everyone must put his shoulder to the wheel at once."

New England's steel scrap drive quota for the final six months of 1943 is 947,500 tons.

There's a WARM WELCOME for USED CAMERAS at all Eastman Kodak Stores. If you have one you're not using, let us make you an offer on it. We know of lots of folks who need one. Fair prices for all marketable models.

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Rhode Islander Bags 5 Planes, Wins Ace Title

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, July 19. Delayed. (AP)—First Lieut. Albert Edward Hacking, a Marine fighter pilot, of Pawtucket, R. I., shot down four Japanese Zeros in one fight today. The fight occurred off the southern tip of Bougainville Island.

Lieutenant Hacking's score today, plus a twin-engined Japanese fighter bagged July 11, gives him a score of five enemy planes within a week and the distinction of becoming an accredited ace.

Lieutenant Hacking was assigned with two other fighter pilots to protect Marine dive bombers attacking a Japanese naval task force in the narrow channel separating Bougainville Island from Shortland and Fauro Island on the southern coast of Bougainville.

Lieutenant Hacking nailed his first Zero as it came in on the tail of one of his wingmen. Pulling up from a short dive, he caught the Zero from below with a long burst that sent it down in flames.

His second Zero was hugging the tail of a lone Grumman Wildcat that had entered the fight.

Climbing to 5,000 feet and with the sun at his back, Lieutenant Hacking dove in, catching his opponent completely off guard. A long burst riddled the Zero from stem to stern, and it blew up in midair.

Climbing for altitude, Lieutenant Hacking spotted his third victim about 2,000 feet below. The well-camouflaged Zero, seeing Lieutenant Hacking's diving approach, pulled into a verical dive.

"As soon as I started my dive I started firing," said Lieutenant Hacking. "My speed made it impossible to tell where my shots were going. Both of us were in a vertical dive. We must have been going better than 400 knots.

"I pulled up sharply, dangerously close to hitting the water. My pull was so sharp that I blacked out momentarily. As I leveled off a few hundred feet over the water, I glanced back. The only trace of the Zero was a huge globular mass of water where he had crashed."

Climbing back into a series of dogfights above, Lieutenant Hacking suddenly was in the midst of a swarm of Zeros. Reversing his flight to get away from the terrific odds, he found himself in a head-on run with a lone Zero.

"It was a question of who shot first," said Lieutentant Hacking. "Only one gun was working, but I popped away with it, nevertheless. Within a few hundred yards of what looked like a head-on collision, the Zero burst into flames.

"I shoved over hard on my stick and dove under the Zero. He went over my head, so close that I could have reached out and touched him as he passed. As I glanced back, I could see him smoking as he spiraled into the sea below."

Lieutenant Hacking arrived here safely without a mark on his plane.

Unforeseen Help in Wartime Comes to Camp for Children

Despite the war and its accompanying manpower shortage, the Morgan Memorial Good Will Camp for Children at South Athol is under as efficient management in all departments as it has been able to attain for at least the past five years, its directors say.

"We have been especially fortunate this year," says Percy J. Trevethan, Director, "in the people who have come to us to help take care of the children."

As an example, he points with no little satisfaction to the two sisters—daughters of a Yale University professor—who conduct the swimming classes. Hitherto, this work has been in the hands of strong, husky, athletic college men who could back up their instruction with a bit of force when need be. But all husky young college men are spending their summers—and their winters—in the armed services now, and there was nothing for the Camp but to accept the aid of college girls. Miss Jane and Marian Seabury of New Haven applied for the job, and have handled the work so well that even the oldest and toughest boys obey their least nod, Mr. Trevethan says.

Victory gardens have flourished in the Camp this year, with ground put into cultivation that has never before known the touch of the plow. Enough vegetables have been produced to supply the needs of the entire Camp, and it is expected that there will be plenty left over. It is planned at present to make up bags of nonperishable produce at the end of the season and distribute them among the families of the youthful campers.

The babies have had their orange juice regularly this year, due to a gift from a friend of the Morgan Memorial who asked that the money be spent on fresh fruit if possible. As a result, 10 cases of oranges have gone to the Camp each week since the opening at the beginning of July.

It wasn't possible to have the usual fireworks this Fourth of July, of course, so the energies of the 400 campers were turned into the production of pageants and shows.

These camps provide each year three full months of recreation and healthful living to Boston's slum children. They are divided into eight age-groups. The babies' are given clean little playsuits as soon as they arrive, and their own clothing is put away for them until they return home. Their schedule provides regular sleep periods, wholesome regular food, supervised play, and plenty of fresh milk.

The older children learn to live harmoniously together, to have good manners, to practice fair play, and to gain skill at handicrafts, swimming, and other sports.

This year, gasoline shortages meant that most of the campers had to reach South Athol just about any way they could. Some went by train, others crowded into Morgan Memorial trucks. The Office of Price Administration relented just enough to permit two busses to be used for the babies.

All Stoves Included In New Ration Order

Beginning today, anyone purchasing a stove must obtain a ration certificate first from his local war price and rationing board. Certificates left over from previous rationing plans are no longer valid, the Office of Price Administration warns.

District OPA Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan, in making the announcement, pointed out that all stoves are included in the rationing order—whether designated to burn coal, wood, oil, or gas.

Kiwanis Tax Luncheon

Thomas H. Buckley, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, will be the speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club of Boston at the Hotel Touraine on Thursday. His subject will be "The New 20 per cent Withholding Tax."

Salvagers' Bridge Is Case for Reduction

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., Aug. 24

The salvage division of the State Council of Defense now owns a 400-foot bridge weighing 400 tons.

The span, between Hudson and Nashua, was sold for $1 to the State by the Boston & Maine Railroad. The salvage division said it would call for bids to demolish the bridge and send the scrap to steel mills.

19 Men From New England Included Among 194 Missing on Battlefronts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The War Department made public today the names of 194 United States soldiers—including 19 New Englanders—missing in action in the European and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders and their next of kin are:

European Area

Connecticut

Bagdis, Staff Sergeant John E.—Mrs. Pauline M. Bagdis, mother, Hartford.

Berthold, Staff Sergeant Walter G.—Bruno M. Berthold, father, Rockville.

Casaly, Second Lieut. Alfred—Mrs. Margaret Casaly, mother, Waterbury.

Dainton, Staff Sergeant George W.—Miss Antoinette E. Bowen, Cousin, Meriden.

Maine

Merritt, First Lieut. Frederick D.—Charles E. Merritt, father, Rockland.

Winkeller, Sergeant Henry—Mrs. Emily R. Winkeller, wife, Bangor.

Young, Staff Sergeant James P.—Mrs. Myrtle Young, mother, Waldoboro.

Massachusetts

DeFlorio, Staff Sergeant Daniel—Gaetano DeFlorio, father, Haverhill.

Donahue, Staff Sergeant Leo—Mrs. Daniel F. Donahue, mother, Peabody.

Kraysak Staff Sergeant George L.—Mrs. Lena G. Kraysak, mother, Adams.

Nash, Second Lieut. Thomas V.—Mrs. Marion L. Nash, mother, Weymouth.

Peys, Second Lieut. Louis M.—Michael J. Hourihan, uncle, West Springfield.

Valcour, Staff Sergeant Albert R.—Mrs Laura Valcour, mother Danvers.

Wells, Technical Sergeant Herbert A., Jr.—Mrs. Effie M. Wells, mother, Natick.

New Hampshire

Charest, Technical Sergeant Hervin R.—Mrs. Helena D. Callahan, cousin, Manchester.

Rhode Island

Mailloux, Secon dLieut. Raymond A.—Joseph C. Mailloux, father Woonsocket.

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Fox, Pfc. Kenneth—Mrs. Bertha Fox mother, Winsted

Silverio, Pfc William J.—Mrs. Connie S. Hayden, sister, Plainville.

New Hampshire

Smith, Second Lieut. Evert H.—Evert O. Smith, father, Portsmouth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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N. E. Women Are Quitting War Jobs More Than Men

Women are quitting their war jobs much faster than men in New England, the Regional War Manpower Commission reported here today, confirming a national trend announced by the Commission at Washington.

"Separations of women from jobs in this region are spotty," Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the WMC, said. "In some places where they are using women on entirely new jobs, the separation rates are very high.

"One sixth of all the women hired in one of the big New England shipyards quit within a month after they were hired.

"A great many of the women are new to industry and it is not unexpected that a number should find it difficult to adjust themselves to a full-time 48-hour week in industry.

"However, there has been no general slackening off of production because of loss of women workers."

Comments from a few plants employing large numbers of women follow:

Raytheon Production Corporation of Newton—"Quite a few women quit. Many find the strain of trying to work an eight-hour day six days a week too great when they also have to take care of their home and their children. When a woman finds she has undertaken more than she can swing, she naturally drops her 48-hour job in war work, and nobody can blame her.

"Other women who have husbands in the armed services go with them from city to city. They can easily get a job in any city to which their husbands are moved, and when the husband is transferred, the wife quits the job to go along with him.

"We think a very good solution for the housewife is the five hour shift in the evenings, five days a week. This will let a woman take care of her home and do war work besides without its being too great a burden.

"We plan to extend the opportunity for part-time work to high school girls who want to earn money toward their future education. Raytheon is one of the first companies in this region to try part-time. We are having a very good response, though not as good as we should like, but good in regard to the situation. Raytheon is now employing thousands of women."

West Lynn Works, General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.—"Our plant is the mother plant of the General Electric Company. It is 62 or 63 years old. We have had two or three generations of employees working for us. Many of our people are the wives and daughters of employees. This gives us an unusual advantage of background. Consequently we haven't had a bad experience with women quitting, nor with absenteeism.

"We do find women leaving who cannot adjust themselves to factory work, who cannot take care of a home and a war job at the same time, who go into the armed forces, who find the fatigue of 48 hours of factory work a week too great, etc. Naturally the number of those who quit is larger than it used to be but no larger, we believe, than is called for in the expansion of our plant from 3,000 to 8,000. Of these 5,200 women are on the pay roll.

"We don't hire floaters— women who shop around from job to job. We don't care to spend the money in training them, they understand, and we have no trouble. We are advertising rather broadly and employing a hundred new women every week. Our position in industry is probably unique. We cannot coincide with the War Manpower Commission in reporting that so many women are quitting as to make a problem."

Mandate-Stay Motion Filed In Meat Case

Counsel for one of the defendants whose conviction of violating Office of Price Administration regulations was affirmed yesterday by the United States Circuit Court today filed a motion for a stay of mandate pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court on constitutional grounds.

The counsel represented Benjamin Rottenberg, who with Albert Yakus of Brighton, both meat wholesalers, was convicted in United States District Court here last spring of violating Federal price ceilings. Each was sentenced to six months in jail and a fine of $1,000. Sentence was stayed pending appeal. The decision yesterday was the first higher court test of OPA reported here.

Mr. Rottenberg is President and Treasurer of the now inoperative B. Rottenberg & Co., Inc., of Blackstone Street, Boston, and Mr. Yakus is President of the presently inoperative Brighton Packing Company.

Judge Calvert Magruder wrote the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals with Judges John C. Mahoney and Peter Woodbury concurring. It opens the way for Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, to move for revoking stays of sentence on nearly a dozen defendants in similar cases.

Several Others Affected

In addition to Mr. Rottenberg and Mr. Yakus, convictions have been secured against individuals and companies including the following who obtained stays of sentence: Brighton Packing Compang, fined $5,000; Joseph Keller, six months and fine of $5,000; Milford Packing Co., fined $1,000; Caesar Cavigioli, four months and a fine of $1,000; Abraham Ginsberg, four months and a fine of $1,000; Abraham Snyder, four months and a fine of $1,000; Samuel Zimberg and Max Goldberg, four months each and a fine of $1,000.

In the appeal to the Circuit Court, the defendants contended that the Emergency Price Control Act violated the "due process of law" clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; that the issuance of maximum price regulations constituted an unconstitutional delegation of legislative functions to the Price Control Administrator; that the regulations were arbitrary and capricious, and that they did not allow an adequate margin of profit to the dealer.

"It is beyond all doubt that Congress in the exercise of its war power may control prices as part of a wartime anti-inflation program," the decision stated.

Had to Act Quickly

Regarding the delegation of legislative functions, the decision pointed out that "it is common knowledge that the danger of runaway inflation was acute when Congress passed the Emergency Price Control Act. The Administrator had to move promptly, on the broadest possible front; he had to get out regulations covering great numbers of commodities, affecting a wide range of industries, the full comprehension of each of which is a lifetime study. He could not afford to be a perfectionist in getting the program started."

In response to the charge of arbitrary or capricious regulations, the decision said that "if a violator could procure an acquittal in a criminal case by convincing the particular district court of jury that the regulation is arbitrary or capricious or not generally fair and equitable, the Government could not appeal; and for practical purposes enforcement of the regulation in that district would be at an end. In other districts the regulation might be upheld."

The Court further opined that "the collective entity known as the Office of Price Administration, develop day by day an expertness in the whole field of price regulation certainly beyond that of the Court, which makes it reasonable that a protest should first be reviewed by this agency . . . the administrator may be convinced by (the) protest, and take appropriate action. If so, well and good. If not, further review is available in the emergency court and finally in the Supreme Court."

Campaign for Women Farmers On Year-Round Basis Is Coming

A recruitment campaign to secure year-round women workers for New England poultry and dairy farms will be launched soon, it was decided yesterday at a regional conference of agricultural leaders at the Hotel Bellevue.

Women's clubs, employment services, religious groups, civilian defense block leaders, stores, newspapers, and the radio will be asked to take part in the drive, according to Miss Beatrice Billings, Supervisor of the Women's Land Army in Massachusetts.

The first necessity, the conference decided, is for each state to determine how many women actually are needed on its poultry and dairy farms. "As soon as we know the specific needs, we'll go ahead with an intensive recruitment drive," Miss Billings explained.

Appeal will have to be made on a patriotic basis, she said, because farm wages cannot compete with munitions factories, but she is confident such an appeal will bring forth the needed workers.

Women have done a "marvelous job" this summer, according to Miss Billings. Farmers admit they have proved themselves. Each State represented at yesterday's meeting reported that farmers are now much more willing to accept women, which removes what has been one of the biggest obstacles to the use of womanpower.

It is planned to give those who enlist a two weeks' training course either at the federally sponsored school at Farmingdale, N. Y., or at some center which will have to be established in New England if the former cannot take care of this area. Board and room during the training period will be paid by the War Food Administration. The average wage is expected to be about $10 a week plus room and board.

A test recruitment is to be made in the Holyoke area. Mrs. Miriam B. Lawrence, Assistant Supervisor of the WLA in Massachusetts, is meeting in Holyoke this afternoon with a committee which has already been set up for the purpose. The Committee's 20 members include the superintendent of schools, the chief air raid warden, and representatives of various civic and social organizations.

Chairman of the conference was Homer O. Stuart, Director of the Extension Service in Rhode Island.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "T," "U," "V," and "W" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire on Aug. 31.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "X" on Aug. 22; Stamp "Y," Aug. 29; stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These will all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid Sept. 1 and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Gasoline dealers will be prohibited after Sept. 1 from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Car owners still holding the old-style books should exchange them for new sheets of coupons between Aug. 23 and Sept. 1.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Stoves: Rationing begins Tuesday; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration boards now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

'Army' Fund Drive Headed by Curren

Salvation Army headquarters today announced that Arthur G. Curren, of Needham, will head for the second consecutive year the Industry and Finance Division of its 1943-44 Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal.

As head of this division, Mr. Curren will raise a quota of $125,000, largest objective of the categories in which the drive is conducted. Mr. Curren will supervise approximately 25 divisions and 200 groups campaigning business, professional, and financial avenues in Greater Boston.

Mr. Curren, who is President of the Arthur G. Curren Company, Boston, food brokers, has been associated for many years with the humanitarian program of the Salvation Army. Vice-President of Boston Rotary, Mr. Curren heads the Needham Recreation Commission, is a member of the town's Board of Trade, and has been affiliated with its defense program.

Weather Report

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers, Cooler

Boston and Vicinity: Light showers; moderate temperatures tonight; cooler Wednesday forenoon; moderate winds will diminish slowly tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Light showers ending tonight; somewhat cooler tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light showers; moderate temperatures tonight; cooler Wednesday forenoon.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:39 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 8:07 a. m.; height 9.1 feet.

Labor Board Stands Firm Despite Threat to Strike

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board, refusing to reconsider its denial of a collective bargaining election, declared yesterday, "An agency of the Government should not allow itself to be influenced . . . by any pressure brought to bear on it through strikes or threats of strikes."

The Board declared this statement, issued in the case of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, at the Springfield, Ill., plant of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, was the first enunciation of NLRB policy involving strike votes under the recently enacted Smith-Connally War Labor Disputes Act.

District 50 had asked for reconsideration of an earlier decision in which the NLRB declined to order a collective bargaining election at the plant. The Board ruled that such an election was forbidden by existing contractual relations between the company and the United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers of America.

The plant was the scene of the first secret strike ballot under the Smith-Connally Act on Aug. 4. In the voting, 1,005 employees balloted "yes" and 836 "no" on the question:

"Do you wish to permit an interruption of war production in wartime as a result of this dispute?"

After the voting, District 50 asked for reconsideration of the earlier NLRB ruling denying the collective bargaining election on the ground that the strike ballot established the majority status of District 50. The union argued that the strike ballot result made it obligatory upon the Board to reverse its previous decision, the NLRB related.

In Springfield, Hugh White, Regional Director of District 50, said the plant would be closed by a strike "before the week ends" as a result of the Board's decision. "We cannot bring this impasse to a showdown any other way," he added.

Mr. White said the plant employees would meet Wednesday to consider what action to take.

"The implications of District 50's position," the NLRB said, "are of utmost importance and extend beyond the confines of this case. If upheld it would mean that the Board's exercise of the discretion conferred upon it by Congress through the National Labor Relations Act would no longer be controlled by the guiding principles of the Act but would be made dependent upon the outcome of strike ballots conducted under the provisions of the War Labor Disputes Act.

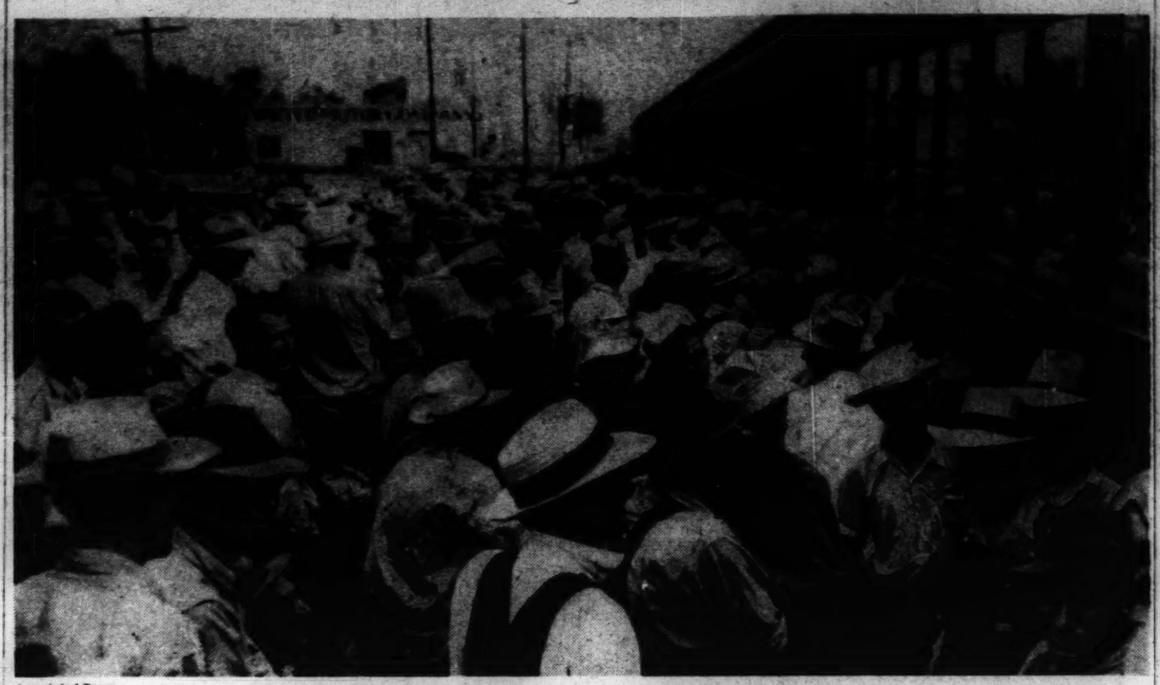
"It would seem obvious that the National Labor Relations Board as an agency of the Federal Government should not allow itself to be influenced in the conduct of its proceedings by any pressure brought to bear on it by strikes or threats of strikes."

Air Field Tieup Ends

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—Col. A. B. Jones, District Army Engineer, says that the strike of 800 government-contractor employees at Stewart Field was "apparently over," and that the job was normally manned and operating under normal conditions.

The strike at the field, which was termed by Colonel Jones "a clear violation" of the no-strike agreement, started last Monday. He said it was holding up flight training of aviation cadets and work on important defense contracts. Stewart Field is a $25,000,000 aviation training center of the U. S. Military Academy.

Now It's the 'Arkies' Who Are on the Move



Associated Press

Arkansas Farmers to Harvest Dakota Wheat

They go in style, too. Their own farms in Arkansas and crops devastated by flood and drought, these undaunted farmers from the central and northern part of the State board two special trains for the North Dakota wheat harvest. Here is a part of 1,100 at Conway, Ark. They will be back home by Sept. 15, under a labor-exchange agreement, to harvest what is left of the Arkansas cotton and rice.

Working Youths Advised To Return to Classes

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Persuading the boys and girls to give up those plump pay envelopes they have been receiving this summer and go back to school and the slim allowance "Dad" can afford is the new job industry has taken over here. Far-sighted businessmen realize that, much as they need the extra help, it will be for the good of the nation for the youngsters to go back to their books, or at least to work only part time.

Leader in the back-to-school movement here is the Chicago Industrial Relations Association, composed of personnel executives of 150 concerns in the Chicago area. Some of the largest employers are represented in the membership of this association. Since early spring an Association committee has been making a study of the possibility of adjustment of high school class schedules to permit qualified students to work part time in industry. Now, with school soon to reopen, the Committee is offering all employers a platform in relation to the employment of youth. The Committee hopes that it can get general acceptance for this platform, and is sending copies of it to the membership of such large organizations of businessmen as the Illinois Manufacturers Association and the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Points of Program

The three points of the platform are:

1. Encourage students who are now employed full time during vacation, or who contemplate dropping out of school, to complete their high school education.
2. Inform job applicants of the importance of completing their high school education and encourage them to do so.
3. Co-operate closely with the schools and the Board of Education with respect to the employment of individual students. The school authorities can often arrange class hours to make it easier for the student to work, and industry should be willing to arrange its schedules and work hours so that the student can work without danger to his health or completion of high school education.

Members of the Association feel it is extremely important for boys and girls to continue their school contacts, for, says H. L. Bills, President of the Association, it is only the exceptional youth who goes back to school once he has quit and started to earn. If large numbers of boys and girls, now working, continue in full-time jobs this coming fall it will mean eventual loss to industry, which needs educated persons, Mr. Bills points out. No matter how much industry needs workers now, he says, it cannot afford to sacrifice the future.

During June and July, in Chicago alone, about 25,000 work certificates were issued high school students. Many of these young people, enjoying for the first time the satisfaction of earning their own money, will find it hard to give up jobs with good pay and go back to the routine of education.

But their employers here hope they will heed the advice of the War Manpower Commission, which advises them to stick to school work.

Backs WMC Purposes

The Industrial Relations Association says it subscribes fully to the policy outlined by the WMC as follows: "It is essential that young people have the fullest opportunity, consistent with the war effort, to complete their education. In most cases, youth under 18 can best contribute to the war program by continuing in school, and, when their services are required, accepting vacation and part-time employment."

Part-time employment does offer a compromise solution, the Chicago industrial relations people believe. At the close of the last school year, they note, 45 per cent of the high school juniors and seniors were combining work with school attendance. While some cases were reported indicating that too great a burden was placed upon these working youth, in a great many others satisfactory relationships were worked out. Mr. Bills says that it has been proved practicable to employ students on half-time shifts of four hours, assigning two students to one job. In this way, it is possible for the youth to continue his schooling. While he may not be able to do as much high school work as he would have done otherwise, he at least retains his contact with school and can be expected to continue his education after the war.

In other cities, local back-to-school campaigns are being conducted in different ways. Dubuque, Iowa, for instance, personnel workers and social agencies are taking part in the program, and radio and newspaper publicity has been used. A. W. Merrill, Acting Superintendent of Schools, commended parents and employers for their part in the program, noting that the boys and girls themselves would appreciate later what is being done for them now. They will need all the education they can get, said Mr. Merrill, "for post-war development," he added, "will require much higher skills, due to the great scientific progress made during the war."

Millions of Women Sought In Fight on 'Black Markets'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—Millions of housewives will be asked to sign a pledge to help hold down the cost of living and fight "black markets" in a nationwide home-front campaign being launched by the Office of Price Administration.

In New Orleans, La., where the campaign was tried out during May and Pune, retail food costs fell 5 per cent, the greatest monthly drop shown by any city in the country.

All the housewife has to do is to sign a pledge agreeing (1) "I will pay no more than top legal prices" and (2) "I will accept no rationed goods without giving up ration stamps."

In return, the housewife gets a red, white, and blue sticker to show she is willing to do her part on the home front to keep down the cost of living and share scarce goods fairly with neighbors.

The way thus paved, local volunteer committees are able to set over a lot of education about rationing.

Facts to Be Stressed

For instance, during each local campaign these facts will be stressed on proper use of ration stamps:

Do not attempt to make purchases with loose ration stamps.

Do not trade ration stamps.

Do not lend ration books to friends.

Do not purchase rationed goods without stamps.

Do not attempt to use ration stamps after they have expired.

Do not purchase rationed articles with ration books which are not issued to you.

Do not fail to return any ration books or stamps you may find.

Do not give unused stamps to your retailer.

It will also be explained that if a person eats in resturants he does not give his stamps for his food. These stamps should never be used by anyone.

Check on Ceilings

To carry out their pledge with regard to ceiling prices, housewives are asked to:

Clip lists of top legal prices from newspapers and compare them with grocers' charges. If a retailer is unwilling to correct an error when he is spoken to, housewives are told it is their duty to report the violation to their local war price and rationing board.

The home-front pledge campaign already is under way in more than 25 states and will reach its peak during September when virtually every city, town, and county will be taking part. Nearly 1,000,000 pledges already have been signed.

42-Hour Work Week For the Prudential

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission has accepted a program filed by the Prudential Insurance Company to place its 10,696 employees in Essex, Hudson and Union counties on a 42-hour, six-day work week.

Company officials who presented the case to the WMC, stated that most of the work is done by their employees in the first three days of the week. This is necessary, it was pointed out, because agents all over the country had to get reports.

The Company had been operating on a 38½-hour week and will start the new program Sept. 15 with three work hours on Saturday and time and one-half pay for time over 40 hours, officials said. The changeover will be completed by Oct. 18.

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Specializes in planning for future operations, and in development and direction of outstandingly successful sales-advertising-merchandising programs. Familiar with market-analysis and handling public relations.

For a confidential discussion write to Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston 15, Mass.

Pennsylvania Plane Strike Delays Output

JOHNSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 24 (AP)—A work stoppage held by the national War Labor Board to be "seriously interrupting production of vitally needed airplanes" in violation of labor's no-strike pledge continued today at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation plant here.

"We just all quit work: we are not working for Brewster any more," declared Bruce Earl, Vice-President of Aircraft Local 365, United Automobile Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations) after thousands of workers left their jobs yesterday in protest against the military arrest of four guards, members of the Coast Guard temporary reserve.

Frederick Riebel, Jr., President of the Corporation, said "all airplane production has stopped" at the plant, one of three operated by the corporation which made Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder, Chairman of the Board after the Navy Department took control of the plants for a month in 1942.

The Fourth Naval District said the guards who were arrested were charged with refusing to take their posts in violation of their oaths of allegiance. Mr. Earl, however, said the guards had a "right" as union members to select their assignments and working hours on the basis of seniority.

The Labor Board, asking in telegrams to union leaders that work be resumed by noon today, said the dispute had been certified to the Department of Labor. Mr. Riebel said previously he was told on the telephone by Artemus L. Gates, Assistant Secretary of Navy for Air, that the NWLB would tell the union "to get back to work at once—or else." Mr. Riebel said he did not know what the "or else" meant.

Faulty Credit Line Costs U. S. $415

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Principally because it gave the Office of Price Administration top billing over the War Food Administration, a Government booklet, "Food Fights For Freedom," has been reprinted at a cost of $415.02, officials said.

The 43-page booklet, designed to promote a Government food campaign, carried as credit line on the cover: "Prepared by the Office of Program Co-ordination, Office of War Information, and Office of Price Administration, in co-operation with the War Food Administration."

Al F. Whitman, former New York advertising man who heads all food campaigns for the OWI, said in a memorandum to Palmer Hoyt, head of OWI's domestic branch, that the booklet should have "attributed the program" to OWI and WFA.

"Under ordinary circumstances," he said, "this would have not made a great deal of difference, but this is the big information program for war food. I felt there would be a let down among their field people if they got the book with the wrong imprint on the cover."

$18 Million Milk Pool Shared in N. Y. Area

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Dr. C. J. Blanford, New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area Administrator, announced today that dairy farmers serving New York area milk plants will share a net farm return of $18,039,099.02 for July deliveries.

The return, Dr. Blanford said, represented a net gain of 19.5 over the yield for July, 1942.

Proceeds of the July pool of New York approved milk, received at 460 plants in the six-state area, will be distributed among 53,937 dairy farmers.

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'Living Space' Within Reich Curtailed by Nazi Decree

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Curtailment of the personal "living space" of every German within the Third Reich is effected by laws proclaimed during the past week end.

The new decree gives the State authorities full command over any private apartment. Its provisions can best be summed up in the words that henceforth all private apartments in Germany are common property. Their owners can be, and in some regions already have been, ordered to share their rooms with bombed-out fellow citizens.

Many One-Room Apartments

The law applies even to apartments consisting of but one room and kitchen—a type frequently to be found in the worker districts of German towns. Although the statute expressly stipulates that the newly installed dwellers are not to be considered legal tenants, it is doubtful from available information whether this provision will soften the blow.

With or without that particular legal status, the newcomers enjoy all the privileges of a regular tenant for the duration of their stay, and the law keeps silent as to how long such a stay may last.

The "underground" radio station, "Atlantic," in broadcasting the provisions of the decree, reported that the decree aroused deepest anxiety in all those regions of Germany not yet hit by air raids.

Military Upset

Latest advices from Germany indicate that the apprehension of the civilian population is shared by military circles. Colonel Koch, head of the Army's propaganda office, is said to have protested to Dr. Robert Ley, Reich Commissioner for Lodging Facilities, because of the unfavorable influence the regulation is bound to have on the fighting morale of the troops. He allegedly wanted soldier families excluded from the provisions of the new law. Soldiers whose families live in raid-free areas, he is said to have declared, will get worried about the hardships to which their people are to be exposed. Dr. Ley, however, according to the same source, rejected the protest.

The only homes into which no bomb-refugees are to be admitted are, as specifically mentioned in the text of the regulation, those of functionaries or employees of the Nazi Party. The districts of Berchtesgaden, Tegernsee, and St. Quirin, where Hitler, Himmler, and other Party leaders have their luxurious estates, have been declared "forbidden zones" and closed to all non-residents.

Repairing the Ruhr

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Germans are making a desperate effort to repair the heavy industrial damage done by Allied bombing in the Ruhr, the Berliner Börsen Zeitung says in an article, indicating that, despite transfer of factories to less vulnerable sectors, the Ruhr still is necessary for effective conduct of the war.

Todt Labor Battalions — so named for the late Dr. Fritz Todt, Minister of Munitions and Nazi fortification expert, who was killed in a plane crash last year—have been moved into the Ruhr area. These men will thus work within reach of Allied bombers for the first time since the war began, the newspaper said.

"Time is precious and every day counts," so raw recruits have been transformed from civilians into Todt men at the rate of 1,000 every 24 hours, principally from an induction station near Berlin, it added.

The Börsen Zeitung said manpower was the most important problem—that the work outside of Germany could be done with foreign workers in the proportion of one German to 30 to 80 foreigners, whereas the Ruhr job required Germans "who are specialists or World War soldiers" in "making safe industrial buildings and repairing damage to vital industries, shops, buildings, bunkers and camouflage."

A special motorized unit has been established "equipped with dredges and steam shovels" for emergency and rescue work after raids, the newspaper said.

Underground tunnel living quarters similar to those of the Maginot and Siegfried line forts, it was reported, were being planned for coal miners, to increase their willingness to work in the Ruhr areas.

Navy Wants More Chaplains To Meet Religious Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — The size of the Chaplains' Corps of the United States Navy must be greatly increased in the next 17 months if the religious needs of the expanding forces are to be adequately served, Capt. Robert D. Workman, Chief of Chaplains, said yesterday.

More than 1,500 Naval Chaplains now serve Navy ships and shore stations, Marine Corps and Coast Guard units, but Chaplains must be commissioned at an even faster rate than during the past year, Captain Workman said, in order to fill the chaplain quota.

The total of all the services, Navy, Marine and Coast Guard, exclusive of the Navy Nurse Corps and enrollees in the Navy V-12 training program, will be 2,865,200 by the end of the year.

"Global war," he said, "means a global service of religion to the fighting forces—from Alaska and Sicily to the South Pacific, and aboard the ships of the fleet on all oceans. We must minister to more men under a greater variety of difficult situations than ever before."

Captain Workman pointed out that the Chaplain Corps is better prepared to handle this greater responsibility through the Chaplains' School in operation at Williamsburg, Virginia. Here Chaplains of long experience give a practical two-month course to all newly commissioned Chaplains who have completed the required college and seminary courses.

When new men go to their posts of duty they have the advice and counsel of seasoned Naval Chaplains to guide them. Welfare and recreation officers take over many of the details of providing entertainment for personnel in the naval service. Welfare specialists, or "Chaplain's aides," are especially trained to assist with the work of a Chaplain's office and are also qualified to take responsibility for the musical program.

Many colleges, universities, and theological schools participating in the Navy's V-12 training program offer pre-theological and theological courses which will prepare students for the chaplaincy. An applicant must first be vouched for by his denomination as a bona fide student for the ministry before the Navy will classify him as a V-12 pre-chaplain student.

Russian Newspaper Appears in Britain

By Overseas News Agency

LONDON, Aug. 24—The first Russian newspaper in the British Isles made its appearance here under the editorship of the author, Nadezda Montvid.

Since the paper for the publication had to be granted by the Ministry of Information, it is assumed that Nasha Rodina—our homeland—as it is called, has the approval of both the British and Russian Governments.

One of the aims of the newspaper, as stated by Miss Montvid, will be to foster establishment in England of an all-Slav committee similar to the one in Russia and elsewhere.

The first issue of the paper published a White Russian's "Patriotic Confession," and patriotic statements by Russian Church leaders in support of the war against Hitlerism.

Hutchins Sees Flaws in U. S. As World Aide

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, stated yesterday that "one may be permitted to doubt whether America is in any sense prepared for world democracy."

"Though we are the most democratic of nations, we have yet to get rid of certain beams in our own eyes that must distort our view of democracy on a world scale," he asserted in an address prepared for a dinner session of the American Bar Association's annual meeting.

"The division among us between those who work and do not own and those who own and do not work, the poll tax, racial discrimination, . . . government by pressure groups rather than the rule of all for the good of all—these things must go far to thwart any commitment on our part to a world society in which they must disappear. . . ."

The educator contended that other nations must be persuaded, rather than forced, to be democratic, and added:

"Surely the most persuasive argument, the argument which proves that democracy is not an unattainable or undesirable ideal, is the practice of democracy in one great country and the justice, the unity, the peace and the happiness which it brings with it. This involves a series of very painful operations, the removal of the beams from our eyes."

Drive on War Frauds

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—United States Attorney General Francis Biddle said yesterday that war frauds in the United States are "much bigger than they were in 1917 and 1918" and announced that the Department of Justice was "seeking heavier penalties" and giving priority to the prosecution of such cases.

He told a meeting of United States Attorneys from 10 middle western States that 123 Federal indictments charging war fraud have been returned and that 1,279 investigations are pending. In 71 cases already disposed of, he added, convictions and penalties have been obtained in 90 per cent.

La Guardia Pushes N. Y. as Style Center

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 — Announcement by Mayor La Guardia Aug. 19 of the formation of a Mayor's Committee to report on the establishment of a World Fashion Center in New York, gives this long-hoped-for project its first definite impetus. The Committee, composed of a cross-section of representative leaders in business, industry and municipal government, is asked to formulate plans for analysis and study of the subject, and be ready to report by Dec. 1, 1943.

In requesting the members of the Committee to serve, the Mayor outlined their duties and responsibilities as follows: 1. To make a comprehensive examination and study of all phases of the city's apparel arts and industries with a view to recommending action for its expansion and stabilization in the City of New York. 2. To determine the desirability and feasibility of establishing and constructing a World Fashion Center. 3. To investigate all suggested sites and make recommendation as to location. 4. To determine method of finuancing as a postwar project.

Power Peace Seen Builded on Sand

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 24 (AP)—Dr. Manley O. Hudson, World Court Judge and Harvard University international law expert, says hopes that the combination of the United States, England, Russia and China—or any other postwar alliance—can insure peace are built "on quicksand."

"Many people seem now to be proceeding on the idea that the line-up of nations which will be victorious in the war will be permanent," he said in a speech prepared for delivery at a conference on postwar problems.

"They think of a particular concentration of power as everlasting, and would have us build on that quicksand.

"Yet some of us remember a day, only 25 years ago, when Italy and Japan were helping us to fight a war to end war. Who will be our allies 25 years from now?"

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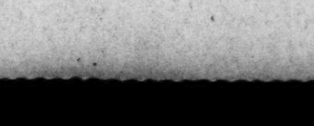

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Business Women Sponsor Kansas City Cultural Group

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Miss M. Beryl Buckley, who is now visiting in Boston, has at least 100 women eagerly awaiting her return to Kansas City, Mo., to resume her work with Rho-Sigma Phi. This is an organization of young business women of which Miss Buckley has been Director for 11 years.

The organization, which probably is unique in its significance to its members and its standing as a cultural society in Kansas City, began as two business women's sororities. They had been formed originally to pursue a prescribed course of cultural study. When this ended, instead of disbanding, the two groups merged, with Miss Buckley at their head.

As Director of the Speech and Drama Department of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music, she has had in her classes many of the young women who belong to the organization. These have been among those she herself has sponsored for membership. Others have been sponsored by other members of Rho-Sigma Phi, as no young woman may join without such sponsorship. The membership is thus held to a high standard and kept to young women who have a definite interest in cultural pursuits.

Contacts Valuable

Miss Buckley, through her contacts as head of the Conservatory's Speech and Drama Department, is able to bring to the group speakers and artists of distinction and also to put the young women in touch with outstanding cultural activities in their city. It gives her great satisfaction to observe the change in cultural taste of the members over a period of years.

"Usually," she says, "they have at least a modicum of taste to begin with and this can be developed by exposure to fine things in art, literature, music—and people.

"Their own developing interests guide me in directing their programs. We seldom have a lukewarm response. The girls enjoy the meetings. They are hungry for the beautiful things which enhance the enjoyment of their leisure."

High Standard

Not only their leisure activity is affected by participation in Rho-Sigma Phi, however. The individual development which results often becomes apparent in increased efficiency in business, as well as in a more pleasant home life, according to Miss Buckley.

The organization maintains such a high standard that membership constitutes a recommendation to Kansas City employers. It indicates not only that a young woman is a high type of person but that she is interested in improving and broadening herself.

At informal meetings, the programs of previous gatherings are discussed and points which might have been improved are made note of for the benefit of future sessions. General problems which are encountered frequently are brought up at the informal meetings also and individual problems are always sure of sympathetic interest and friendly counsel from Miss Buckley.

A yearbook with the organization's program is issued annually, and last season, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary, a handsome book with the pictures and biographies of all the members was published—a history of the organization and a tribute to its director. The history discloses that Miss Buckley never has missed attendance at a single meeting—one of the proofs of her faithful interest.

New Camp Program

Teen-age Camp Fire girls, who will be returning from Camp Kiwanis Aug. 26, are enthusiastic about a new program of camper achievement in which they have pioneered at South Hanson this summer. It is hoped that the plan, originated by Roger F. Turner, may become a model for camps throughout the nation, according to Miss Doris E. V. Foster, Executive Secretary and Associate Director of the Council for Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls.

Mr. Turner's plan would enable a boy or girl to become a well-rounded camper and good counselor material in any camp either might choose to attend. It provides a series of five progressively difficult ranks to be attained by campers in organizational and private camps all over the country.

Mr. Turner, who is Second Vice-President of the Boston Council, presented the program to "The Pioneers," a group of 75 teen-age girls at Camp Kiwanis. It enables teen-age girls to work toward counselorships when they first begin their camping experience. By their mid-teens they should have passed the life-saving, advanced-swimming, recreational-swimming, and first-aid tests of the American Red Cross, and in addition should be prepared to teach nature lore, handicraft, camping out, dramatics, canoeing and boating, and various land sports such as tennis, badminton, and archery.

With the war-accentuated need for experienced camp leadership, this plan should be a definite contribution to the manpower shortage, says Miss Foster.

Aids Business Girls

By a Staff Photographer

Miss M. Beryl Buckley

Director of Rho-Sigma Phi, an organization of young business women in Kansas City, Mo.

Boston Butter Is Spread Thin And Thinning

Unless the Government releases some of its stores of butter—accumulated for Lend-Lease shipment as well as for the armed forces—the nation will continue to be virtually butterless for at least two weeks longer, according to estimates of New England dairymen today. Meanwhile, housewives traveled from store to store on a fruitless hunt for butter.

Already some of Boston's largest hotels are entirely without butter, as are other institutions including hospitals. One sales manager for a large dairy concern declared his belief that there was no more than half a ton of butter in Boston at the present time.

The shortage is not merely local, but extends throughout the country, and is said to be due to the fact that recently the Government made demand upon large dairies to fulfill their contract requirements.

One Cause of Shortage

Every dairy producing over 12,000 pounds of butter a week was directed some time ago to set aside 50 per cent of its butter-make for Government purchase. Lack of storage space, among other factors, led to their putting aside only about 30 per cent, so that when the Government finally called for the set-aside, it had to be made up quickly. That is what is in process at the moment.

Simultaneously, butter production is 11 per cent less than it was at this period a year ago, partly because feed is hard to get. Thus there is considerably less butter being produced to meet the accelerated demand. Numbers of small dairies have closed up entirely in the face of production difficulties—dairies which taken separately were perhaps not important but which in the aggregate mean a major disruption in the distribution of dairy products, officials declare.

No Relief in Sight

Conservative dairymen here said today they saw no possibility of the situation being alleviated within the next two or three weeks "unless something changes in the picture, such as the Government releasing some of its butter stores."

Malcolm McCabe, head of the Massachusetts Retail Grocer's Association, described the situation as deteriorating rapidly, with available supplies of butter becoming shorter every day.

"The situation is equally serious for the large and the small grocer," he said. "Government holdings of butter are substantial at the present time, and some action may become necessary on the part of the Government to divert some of the set-aside to civilian use."

Women Gather To Form Lines In Bond Drive

Sixty-five women, representing every section of Massachusetts and almost every organization, today met in Boston at the Executives' Grill of the Jordan Marsh Company to form their lines for their portion of the drive to collect $15,000,000,000 in the Third War Loan beginning Sept. 9.

These volunteer women workers, who are under the leadership of Miss Anna Manion, State chairman of the War Finance Committee Women's Group, heard Edward Connelly, State vice-chairman, explain the purpose of the Third War Loan drive. Mrs. Errol Horner, State director in charge of women's activities, also spoke.

It was announced yesterday by Albert P. Everts, State Chairman, that the "glamour" section of Third War Loan workers—a group of 25 film stars—will arrive in Boston on Sept. 10.

Among the 25 screen players scheduled to come to Boston are Hedy Lamarr, Dorothy Lamour, Myrna Loy, Greer Garson, Judy Garland, Mickey Rooney and Walter Pidgeon. Kay Kyser and his orchestra are also scheduled to be in the film caravan.

A parade and rally in which the film stars are scheduled to participate are planned on the day of their arrival.

According to Mr. Everts, more than 20,000 volunteers are enrolled in Massachusetts for the September bond drive, a total far in excess of the Second War Loan of April, and more than in any Liberty Loan drive during World War I.

The national goal of the September campaign is said to be the largest ever sought from the public pocketbook. During the loan drive which is scheduled to end about Sept. 30, purchases of War Bonds will not be permitted by banks. Hence, the banking complement will have to met out of the public's own pocket.

U. S. Checks to Weymouth

Federal Government checks totaling $6,723 will be paid the town of Weymouth in lieu of taxes on the war housing project, comprising 100 housing units in that area, officials said today. The payment is equal to the 1942 and 1943 taxes on the basis of the town's valuation $268,950 on the land and the 100 houses in the development.

The Circus Comes to Fenway Park

By a Staff Photographer

A Week's Schedule Arranged

Joe Ambrose and his dog Spider were among the acts most popular with the children who thronged to Fenway Park yesterday to see the opening matinee of the circus which will add to the proceeds of the memorial to the five Sullivan brothers of Waterloo, Iowa. Above, they are shown entertaining the youngsters in the boxes along the first-base line. Below is Gloria Callen, holder of 31 national swimming records and voted the outstanding woman athlete of 1942, who heads the bill of top-flight performers. She leads the Water Follies number.

Small Firms Oppose Rise In Security Tax

Objection to a raise in social security taxes next January was voted here last night by the Smaller Business Association of New England at its annual meeting.

A committee of three will be appointed to draw up a resolution to send to all the New England delegation in Congress.

Possible increase in the pay roll tax for old age insurance led to the small business move. The tax is now 1 per cent. The law of 1935 setting up the social security system scheduled a raise to 2 per cent for 1943, 1944 and 1945, to 2½ per cent for 1946-48, and to 3 per cent thereafter.

The Senate, however, held off the advance for 1943 by freezing the rate at 1 per cent, but the business group anticipated that the tax would tutomatically go to 2 per cent next year unless new action to forestall a rise is taken at Washington.

It was also voted last night to send a copy of the bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Small Business to all members of the New England Association, with a request for an expression of their views. On the basis of this survey the organization will then decide whether or not to back the measure.

Richard C. Cooke of Newton, who has been President of the Association since June of 1941, retired from its presidency last night and was succeeded by J. Claude Shea, President of Colonial Beverages, Inc., of Cambridge. Mr. Cooke is now Regional Director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation for New England.

S. Abbot Smith, one of the five directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation at Washington, was re-elected a Vice-President. Mr. Smith is President of the Thomas Strahan Company, wallpaper manufacturers of Chelsea. Two new Vice-Presidents were named: E. J. Stewart, Jr., President of the United Metal Seal Company of Boston, and John H. Campbell, a partner in the Superior Laundry Company of Cambridge. Miss Rosamund R. Vahey of Dickie-Raymond, Boston, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

Age Tax Rise Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—The old age insurance tax automatically goes to 2 per cent on Jan. 1, 1944, unless Congress takes some action to nullify the increase scheduled in the law, it was stated at the offices of the Social Security Board here today.

Weather Men Go Into Army With Gold Bar

War Activities in New England

A group of cadets almost as large as peacetime classes at West Point will graduate from the Army's weather-officer school at Massachusetts Institute of Technology on Sept. 6, the Air Forces Training Command announced today.

The ceremony will be the first of its kind on so large a scale in New England, and another is not expected for several months, it was pointed out. On the same date, New York University is commissioning a similar class, making a total of "several hundred" cadets receiving commissions as second lieutenants, it was disclosed.

At M. I. T., the cadets have pursued an intensive academic course under members of Tech's regular faculty and commissioned Army personnel, and in addition have undergone military instruction, making them officers as well as specialists for the Air Force operations throughout the world.

Conservation School

Conservation of tires and tubes is being taught in a school opening today at Camp Edwards for civilian and military personnel on the post.

First of its kind in New England, the school includes lectures and practical instructions on tire care, maintenance, inspection and classification, as carried out in the Ordnance Service Command Shop, which is sponsoring the school.

Every week a four-day course is to be given, with each graduate receiving a letter of proficiency.

Destroyer Scott

A hero of the Battle of Guadalcanal will be honored Saturday when a destroyer will be named the U. S. S. Norman Scott at the Bath (Maine) Iron Works.

Rear Admiral Norman Scott was in command of a task force when he was killed last Nov. 13. His widow, Mrs. Marjorie Scott, of Washington, will name the new craft.

The Congressional Medal of Honor was received from President Roosevelt by Midshipman Norman Scott, Jr., last Dec. 9. The citation credited him with landing a force in October which "destroyed eight hostile vessels and put others to flight. Again challenged a month later, by the return of a stubborn and persistent foe, he led his force into a desperate battle against tremendous odds, directing close-range operations against the invading enemy until he himself was killed in the furious bombardment of their superior fire power."

Recruiting Show

An air show, combined with a ground exhibition, will be staged at the Beverly airport on Saturday afternoon by the Civil Air Patrol, which is co-operating with the Army Recruiting Service and the New England Aviation Cadet Committee, in a drive for volunteers.

Potential candidates for the Army or Navy air arm, between 17 and 27, are invited, with many to receive free flights in CAP planes.

WAC Majors

Among 18 WAC captains just promoted to the rank of "Field Director," corresponding to Major, are Katherine R. Goodwin of Hartford and Florence T. Newsome of Shawomet, R. I., the War Department announced yesterday. They will become actual majors after Sept. 1, the deadline for the transformation of the Waacs into Wacs.

Sightseeing Tour

Free sightseeing tours for service men and women are available at the Buddies Club, through the courtesy of the Knights of Pythias of Massachusetts. Covering historic Boston, trips leave the Club on Tuesdays, Thursday, Saturdays, and Sundays at 4:15 p. m.

Established Vermont Resorts Do Best Business in 25 Years

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 24—Owners of Vermont tourist resorts, who approached the opening of the season two months ago with deep misgivings, today are enthusiastic over a boom that has developed in the vacation business. This unexpected development, however, has affected largely the older, larger and established resort places such as Manchester. There, hotel and tourist homeowners express amazement and declare, "Business is the best in 25 years."

Other reports coming in to the State department of publicity from resorts, particularly those located in the central and southern sections of Vermont, are in like vein. Hotels and vacation homes, the latter a new tag placed on the former "tourist homes," without exception report exceptional bookings since the middle of June, and announce advance reservations will keep them filled until after the Labor Day holiday.

Participating in the new business boom are grocers and provision men in the vicinity of these resorts, who declare that business is the best it has been for many years.

Vacationists Stay Put

While vacation business has increased throughout many sections of Vermont, it is a different type from that of the pre-gas and pre-tire rationing days. Now, vacationists register at a resort and "stay put" for a week, two weeks or even longer. Motor vehicle traffic has fallen off sharply in Vermont during the past year and, compared with two years ago, is little more than a trickle.

According to a survey of the State Highway Department, motor vehicle traffic in Vermont, for July, dropped off 30 per cent as compared with July of last year. Compared with the similar month of 1942, it was off 70 per cent.

Superintendents' New Head

Edward K. Boak, of Wilmington, was elected President of the Vermont School Superintendents' Association, which closed its annual session, held at Randolph Center, yesterday. He succeeds Darwin J. Stewart of South Ryegate. S. Donald Miller, of Orwell, was named Vice-President and J. Newton Perrin, of Plainfield, Secretary and Treasurer.

Secret Well Kept

Native Vermonters, long noted for their reticency and laconic speech, proved, this week, they can respect similar traits in others. Fredric March, noted film actor, and Mrs. March arrived in the village of Rochester on Wednesday "for a few days' stay" at the Parker Inn, and to visit their daughter in camp nearby. They requested their vacation be kept a "quiet one."

The inn management and villagers did such a good job that newspapers and celebrity seekers were not aware of their presence in the community until after they had returned to New York on Saturday.

'Harvest Commando'

With an estimated 2,000 pickers needed to pick and pack Vermont's bumper apple crop of nearly 400,000 bushels within the next six weeks, "Harvest Commando" groups are being recruited from volunteers throughout the State.

In Rutland and Addison Counties, nearly 700 volunteer workers have signed up under the sponsorship of the Federal Emergency Farm Labor organization. Business and professional men, housewives, and children are participating in the movement and giving time from hours to days to the task. Orchardists are offering 10 cents a box to pickers, plus a bonus of two cents a box to those who work all their agreed time.

Soviet Tie Called Vital to Peace

Continued from Page 1

would have to be approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

The speakers said they had been well received on their present tour, which opened at Pittsfield, Mass., this week. Only hostile reaction came last night at Manchester, N. H., when they were heckled by a member of the audience with anti-British sentiments.

Representative Hale spoke at the Massachusetts Women's Republican Club this noon at a luncheon meeting sponsored by the United Nations Association, while Senator Maybank addressed a similar meeting at the Democratic State Committee headquarters in the Bellevue Hotel.

Later, at the Cambridge Y. M. C. A., both speakers appeared at a meeting sponsored jointly by the Harvard Defense Group, the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, and the Cambridge League of Women Voters. At 6:15 this evening, the legislators were scheduled for a radio interview over Station WMEX.

Some plan for utilizing in the armed forces approximately 1,000,000 men who have been rejected for illiteracy should be worked out before the drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers, Senator Maybank told reporters.

Asked for his opinion on the drafting of fathers, the southern Senaor said, "If it is necessary to draft fathers to successfully prosecute the war, I shall vote for it. I do believe, however, that single men in industry who can possibly be spared should be drafted first.

Representative Hale said that the question reduced to purely a military problem. "No one wants to draft fathers if it can be helped," he said, "but I don't believe anyone wants to lose the war if it can't be won any other way."

5 New Englanders Listed as Prisoners

The names of five New England men appeared on a list just released of 102 United States soldiers who are being held as prisoners of war by Germany. They are:

Connecticut

Wilcox, First Lieut. Lawrence R.—Mrs. Dorothy A. Wilcox, wife, Ansonia.

Maine

Pratt, Sergeant David A.—Arno L. Pratt, father, Phillips.

Massachusetts

Carvalho, Second Lieut. Joseph M.—Abilio Carvalho, father, Lexington.
Moore, Second Lieut. Bradford D.—George M. Moore, father, Swampscott.

Rhode Island

Carson, Second Lieut. Philip W.—Edward W. Carson, father, Providence.

1,100 Labor Disputes Settled in Bay State

The Massachusetts State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has settled 1,100 labor disputes in the last 18 months—100 more than have been settled in the same period by the National War Labor Board

The State's record was announced by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board, following publication of a letter from President Roosevelt to the WLB congratulating the Federal agency on its work in settling a thousand disputes. Other members of the State Board are Lewis R. Hovey of Haverhill and Daniel J. Boyle of Peabody.

Discussing Peace Plans

By a Staff Photographer

Congressional Team in Boston

Senator Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina and Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine have been touring New England in support of the Ball-Burton-Hatch-Hill peace resolution.

Parents of the Sullivan Brothers Win Boston's Hearty Acclaim

No ninth-inning homer with the bases loaded ever called forth more spontaneous roars of applause than rocked Fenway Park last night in greeting to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Sullivan of Waterloo, Iowa, mother and father of the five brothers who perished when the cruiser Juneau sank off the Solomon Islands. These two unassuming parents stood silent while the Sullivans of Boston—and the Smiths and the Joneses—paid them tumultuous tribute.

The circus which provided the occasion for their visit to the Hub climaxes a drive for funds to build a memorial to the Sullivan boys and is expected to yield a large proportion of the $50,000 set as a goal. Upward of 5,000 persons paid admission last night to see the Sullivan parents and watch circus performers go through their paces.

Sponsored by the Sullivans of Boston, the circus headlines Gloria Callen, swimming star, and a cast of 25 to 30 expert swimmers, in a water follies number depicting the evolution of swimming from the earliest days of mankind to the present. Last night's audience, however, missed the water follies because the tank was not completed. Breakdown of a truck just outside Paterson, N. J., delayed things so much that it will be matinee-time today before the tank is fully set up and filled, the management predicted.

Ray Dean, circus director, in whose hands the rigging of the various acts has rested, told today of some of the difficulties of transporting and setting up a traveling circus in wartime.

"The performers had to do their own hauling and rigging," he said, "because there simply weren't men to be hired for the work. Even the women helped carry the lumber into the Park."

It is Mr. Dean's final week with the show; tomorrow he signs up with the Navy SeaBees. His wife, Donna, expects to be inducted into the Waves today. She has been one of the clowns with the show for the past two years.

Problems of getting the circus paraphernalia into Fenway Park were increased when Director Dean discovered that no trucks could be driven onto the playing field. Furthermore, officials of the Red Sox ball club forbade his driving any stakes into the carefully manicured infield.

Worried ground-keepers patrolled the field yesterday at the afternoon performance urging performers and newsmen to walk softly and keep off the seeded section around the batters' box. Yet, somehow, in the face of all obstacles, nine high acts were in place, a swimming tank was in process of construction out around second base, and the show went on.

It had been intended to stage the opening performance last night at 7:30. However, around time for dress rehearsal in the afternoon, long lines of children formed at the box offices on Jersey Street clamoring for admission. J. C. Harlacker, business manager of the circus, decided then and there that since the audience was on hand, they might as well give them a show, and so an unanounced extra performance began shortly before 3 o'clock.

It is said to be the first week-long circus ever to be staged at Fenway Park.

First Prosecution Of Year on Auto Use Tax Begins

Following a recent drive by Federal officials to enforce the display of the $5 automobile use tax stamp on the windshields of all motor cars, the first prosecution in the Boston district this year got under way in Federal Court today.

Edward D. Hassan, Assistant United States Attorney, filed information in the District Court charging Earl H. Laughton, of 20 Crescent Avenue, Malden, with operatiing a motor vehicle on Summer Street in Boston on Aug. 19 without displaying a tax stamp. Mr. Laughton was said to be employed at the Navy Yard Annex in South Boston.

Judge George C. Sweeney signed the information impowering a United States Deputy Marshal to apprehend Mr. Laughton and bring him before the Court.

The law provides a maximum penalty of $25 fine or 30 days in jail, or both, for failure to display an automobile use tax stamp.

OPA Trial Lawyer Quits

Frederick R. Walsh of Milton, trial attorney for the Regional Office of the Office of Price Administration, has resigned to resume private law practice, it was announced today. He was requested by the OPA to join its legal enforcement staff and has been trial attorney for 18 months on many important cases.

Brother Centers Unusual Attention On Little Sister

Certain wee Roxbury girls can count on brother to see that they go to bed tonight with clean silken tresses firmly done up in curlers. And when they wake up betimes to morrow morning, they'll find him soon on hand to superintend the brushing, combing and beribboning. Tomorrow is the day of the seventh annual Little Sisters' Contest at the Roxbury Clubhouse of the Boys' Club of Boston.

If these little girls are prudent, they'll make the most of tomorrow. It is probably the one day in the year when they will be treated like a girl friend instead of a sort of necessary nuisance. They will conceal their surprise when they find themselves the objects of loving attention.

Whether they win recognition as the neatest, the most freckled, the most prettily coiffed, mother of the most attractive doll, or wearer of he most attractive costume, they are in for a day of excitement and unaccustomed concern on the part of brother.

All classes are open to sisters of club members between the ages of 2 and 9. The judges are Miss Margaret Ford, editor of the Children's Page of the Sunday Herald; Mrs. George Kealey, Chairman of the Program Program Committee for the Boston Council of Girl Scoutes; and Mrs. Malcolm-Smith, wife of the Minister of St. James Church, Roxbury.

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YELLOW PAGES

Final North Shore Exhibition—Katina Paxinou on the Art of Acting

Gloucester Artists' Show Closes Cape Ann Season

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

The second exhibition of the season at the Gloucester Society of Artists' gallery is, in a sense, an extension of the first show, with substantially the same exhibitors and a similar range of subject matter.

Yovan Rodenkovitch, recently elected president of the organization, offers an outstanding group of oils, vigorously brushed, and rich in color. His canvases are never mere reproductions of what he sees, but endeavor to strike beyond the obvious to a basic impression that may be a composite of many impressions.

Thus his "Of Cape Ann" sweeps into a single picture the sense of swift water, white house, brown earth, blue sky and the yellows, greens and pinks of verdure. "Windy Day," a marine, is the essence of a summer squall; while "After the Race" sums up the artist's reaction to boats sailing for the home harbor in an atmosphere of wind-swept color.

In all three pictures there is a distinct emotional reaction to Cape Ann, deeper and more poignant than would be possible in mere sketches of recognizable locales.

Vera Andrus in her oil, "Hudson River Town," sums up her feeling toward a different type of American landscape. Particularly interesting is her color segmentation induced by cloud shadows that gives a certain cubistic over-all handling to the composition.

As quiet as the Rodenkovitch canvases are brisk is a flatly brushed harbor sketch by Emma Fordyce Macrae. "Boats with Reflections, Fisherman's Cove" is unified by a yellow-green light touching neat houses, dories at rest in the cove, sky, grass and water.

Turning inland to Rockport's streets, William J. Potter offers "Elm Street," contrasting the white of buildings with the height and deep shadow of great elms.

Like Emma Fordyce Macrae, Elizabeth M. Lobingier has felt the intense quiet of twilight. Her "Evening," a water color, holds green trees and houses against the white of water upon which they cast green reflections, while hills and sky of the background are hazy with green.

The "primitive" of the show is T. Parker Colby, who understands New England farming country, and whose two canvases, naïve and sincere, somehow join present and past. "Early New England Winter," with its snow-isolated farmsteads, dark green lines of evergreens, and ox sled on a snowy foreground road, leads one back in time to the days of the pioneers; while his "Home from Pasture" is the familiar everyday sight of a Holstein herd slowly marching back to the white barn along a fenced-in runway from the pasture. The sophistication of a Rodenkovitch composition is lacking, but the basic sincerity of these simple statements carries no little charm.

Among the interesting still-lifes are "Kitchen Still-Life," by Mary Jane Holmes, with bread, tomatoes, a cucumber, a wooden salad bowl and bottles on an old red-dish chest; "Garden Offering," by Frances W. Shaffer, in which the delicate colors of flowers are reflected in the tonal handling of a blue vase, and "Pewter Duck," by Esther Farber, a study in rest, yellow, slate-gray and dull green.

Not all the contributions deal with Cape Ann. Lester G. Hornby, for instance, offers a romance of "South France," with warm, red-roofed stucco against a great bluish mountain and lush green tree springing from a foreground rich in greens, rust, pink and yellow.

With this exhibition, finis is written to Cape Ann's summer art season.

Deanna Durbin and Joseph Cotten
In "Hers to Hold," opening today at the Keith Memorial

Katina Paxinou
Who Plays Pilar in "For Whom the Bell Tolls"

Background of a Character Must Be Understood, She Says

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

"Of course she looks big. Pilar is all women in one, she is of the earth." Mme. Katina Paxinou was talking with a caller about her performance of the peasant woman in "For Whom the Bell Tolls," the picture Paramount made from Ernest Hemingway's novel about the Spanish revolution. The caller had remarked that he had expected the actress to be a larger woman in view of the effect she achieved on the screen. "Largeness isn't a matter of girth, you know, it depends upon the size here," she added, placing a hand on her side over her heart.

"Consider Falstaff," she went on. "No amount of padding will make an actor look like a big man in the part if he doesn't have the emotional and mental stature for it. On the other hand a man as thin as a match could give an impression of bulk. He will not be a copy of a fat man. It is of no use to try to copy nature in art. That way it is possible for the actor to miss the essence of the thing he is trying to put on the stage. Not the thing itself, but the idea of the thing must be presented. The most exciting time for me is the search for the character I am to act. I must transpose it into my own feelings and thoughts, and then give it out again as the personage in the play.

"To do less than that is not to act at all. It is not sufficient for the actor to project his own personality. That must be blended with the part he is playing. Do you know that the background of a character must be understood before it is possible to give meaning to the words he is to speak? What the person says in the play is really the smallest part of him, for he is the product of everything he has said and done before the play begins. In 'Macbeth' I find the whole background of Lady Macbeth's character in the thoughts she has while reading her husband's letter. Ah, your Mr. Shakespeare, so much alive today after more than 300 years."

* * *

In her very conversation Mme. Paxinou illustrated the process of expression. There were no quotations of other's opinions, and she was thinking everything through as she talked, her brown eyes now bright with fun and now stern with her concern for the state of people today who think to go to the theater to forget.

"How dare we forget what is going on in Europe and Asia today? Sometimes in the midst of all this plenty and ease I realize that I am not remembering and I am furious with myself. How can people complain about rationing? What of the people of countries that have no food? Here there is even caviar."

As she talked she shaped forms in the air with her hands, as if some creative process was always going on. Her voice is full, round and strong, when she becomes indignant, and it is easy to imagine her acting in "Electra" or "The Medea" out of doors as she has often done in Greece. Those are not plays to make one forget, she remarks, but rather to give us a larger awareness of the nature of human beings. It is that awareness that should refresh us, not the fictitious release of escape entertainments, she added, remarking that she had rather appear in a bad Shakespeare revival than in a trifling play, however, well done.

"It is the sharing of large emotions that gives us real release from the pettiness of small things," she said. "Big things never tired anybody. We gain new heart when we share our griefs, whether our emotions are stirred at a good play, or in talk with sympathetic friends. We share our joys when we respond to a play in performance, for we are then like one in love who wishes he could tell the world of his happiness.

* * *

"But just as sure as you pay taxes to your city for the privilege of living in it, you must earn the right to be happy. It is not a gift, and it must be paid for in suffering. Some people may think it is not worth the price. I'm sorry for them. They are not of the living."

Mme. Paxinou and her husband, Alexis Minotis, have long been leaders of the Athens stage. She was trained for opera in Geneva, Berlin, and Vienna. They have conducted many Greek drama festivals in their own land, besides appearing at the Royal Theater subsidized by the government. They appeared in London in "Electra" and in "Hamlet," and have been decorated for their services by King George of Greece. Mme. Paxinou has translated several of Eugene O'Neill's plays into Greek, and has acted Ibsen's "Ghosts" in English in London. She has done a great deal of war work in England and the United States.

She will shortly return to the Paramount studio to act in a film now in production, "Hostages." She and her husband hope to be able to present a series of Greek plays in the Hollywood Bowl.

Her greatest concern is for her daughter and her mother, who are still in Greece, together with her two brothers and four sisters. It is long since she has had word from them.

Beginning Aug. 29, and running for three weeks, the Museum of Modern Art, New York, will show three times daily its special program, "The Dance in Film: 1909-1936." The film takes on special importance from its inclusion of Pavlova in several of her best-known dances. Also shown is Valentino in the tango he did in "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," Fred Astaire in the "Bojangles" sequence in "Swing Time," and a ballet filmed in 1913 at the Moscow Bolshoi Theater.

* * *

George Murphy will have a leading role in Eddie Cantor's "Show Business," which he is to produce for RKO. Mr. Cantor will play a central character in this picture, which is to be a cavalcade of musical comedy and vaudeville history.

Water Colors at Museum

Water colors painted by Netherlanders of the nineteenth century are on view in the water color galleries of the Museum of Fine Arts.

These aquarelles seem to be especially at home in our museum, for we in Boston have favored the Netherlands tradition. In the galleries upstairs, there are oils by masters of the seventeenth century whose dexterity in handling still-life, in painting interiors, townscapes, bridges, buildings is demonstrated. On view are smaller canvases by Rembrandt, Ruisdael, Huysum, and a number of "Little Masters."

But the water colors of a later generation of Netherlanders narrow down in subject matter. Most of them depict scenes of rustic life. They are invested with a peacefulness that has been welcome indeed to the city dwellers who purchased these pictures.

The pastoral by Anton Mauve reminds us of Corot's idyls. His "Snow Scene" is cool, gray and wintry. It communicates the feeling of chill as profoundly as any rhetorical expressionist. Vincent Van Gogh learned a good deal from these Netherlanders, and he often declared his gratitude to them. "Peasants at Table," by Bernardus Johannes Blommers, is another version of Van Gogh's "Potato Eaters," but immeasurably less harsh. The moving sentiment of this family group is very poetic. Millet was touched by similar scenes which reflected the highest qualities of man. And in what modest surroundings!

There are also water colors by Maris and Jongkind. D. A.

With her first book, "Since You Went Away" in its fourth printing, Margaret Buell Wilder, former Ohio newspaper woman, has just been offered a professorship of literature in a midwestern college. Mrs. Wilder, now living in Beverly Hills, Calif., is on the writing staff of David O. Selznick, the producer.

Broadway Shows Lighted by Ballet

As if to compensate for the dim-out, a new kind of lighting has hit Broadway, for artists of the dance are fairly thronging its theaters—on the spotlight side.

Lubov Roudenko, Milada Mladova, Chris Volkoff and James Starbuck, now irradiating the new "Merry Widow" in dances staged by the famed ballet-master, George Balanchine, have all been members of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at one time or another.

Mark Platt and Katherine Sergava, of the fabulous "Oklahoma," won their first laurels on the ballet stage, as did Joan McCracken. Erick Hawkins, currently dancing in this piece, was formerly of the American Ballet Caravan and is now Martha Graham's partner. The dances themselves are the creations of the illustrious American choreographer and ballet dancer, Agnes de Mille.

Jack Gansert, formerly of the Jooss Ballet, is now dancing in the new "Chauve-Souris." Eugene Loring, one time of the Ballet Caravan, of Ballet Theater, and of his own Dance Players, is staging the dances for "Carmen Jones." Felicia Sorel, of mixed training, has done the same for "Run, Little Chillun." And the departed "Vagabond King" had for its choregrapher the famous Russian dancer, author and teacher, Igor Schwezoff.

At Perry-Mansfield

"Vain Shadow" a dance-drama with choregraphy by Valerie Bettis and music by Bernardo Segall, is to be presented at the Perry-Mansfield Theater, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, on Aug. 25. Miss Bettis will have the part of the girl and Ann Mitchell the boy, in the dance sequence; Leora Dana the girl and Earle Goodenow (who designed the costumes) the boy, in the dramatic episodes.

The settings, designed by Betty Wiles, have been executed by the Workshop students. The script was written by Shailer U. Lawton. The production is directed by Charlotte Perry.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Aug. 25
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg. 31m.

London—6:00 p. m.—News from Home. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—Royal Canadian Air Force Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of the American Republics. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; ORG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Radio Theater: "A Bill of Divorcement." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz," HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—Debussy Anniversary program by BBC Theater Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.60 meg., 30.9 m.

Guatemala—11:45 p. m.—Poetry Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg. 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Torace Heidt's Music.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Sirednick
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.2mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Damsant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Sonny Kendis' Orch.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid; drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Mrs. Winston Churchill.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tommy Reynold's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

On Stage and Screen

The Cambridge Summer Theater will close its fourth season next week with the Eric Hatch comedy, "Little Darling," starring Jeanne Cagney. "Little Darling" deals with a headstrong daughter of a wealthy author, who vainly attempts to manage her father's life. William Mendrek, Louise Valery, Allan Tower and Richard Hart will head the cast supporting Miss Cagney. William Mendrek has directed. The single setting—a Connecticut estate—has been designed by Andrew Mack.

* * *

The group of five one-act plays, written and acted by servicemen, now being played at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, will go on tour Sept. 6, with Pittsburgh the first stop. The plays are being filmed as guides for the production of plays in army camps.

* * *

"Bright Lights," a new revue by Norman Anthony and Charles Sherman, will be produced in New York on Sept. 6 with a cast including James Barton, Frances Williams, Smith & Dale, Buddy Clark, Jerre McMahon, Billie Worth, Elaine Miller, Tommy Gleason and his Royal Guards, and John Kirby and his orchestra.

* * *

Monna Montes, who made her professional debut before the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva, joins the cast of "Blossome Time" which the Messrs. Shubert will bring to the Broadway Theater on Tuesday, Sept. 7. Miss Montes, who will play the role of Fritzi in addition to her dancing assignments, has been premiere danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera Association and has appeared with the Paris Opéra, the American Ballet, Ballet Theater, on concert stages and in the Rainbow Room.

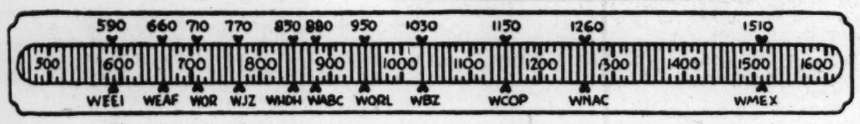
* * *

Hazel Scott, night-club entertainer and one of the foremost interpreters of George Gershwin's music, will leave New York soon for a role in Warner Brothers' "Rhapsody in Blue," film story of the composer's life. With a Paris cabaret background, she will sing to her own piano accompaniment Gershwin's "The Man I Love."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gort Trio	United Nations Relief	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Gene Autry and the
3:45 Sonar Shop B. Elliot	Program; speaker	"Right to Happiness"; sk	Cardinals baseball game	Cowboy Lamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Andy Kirk's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Jack Leonard, songs
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Sonny Donham's Orch.
4:45 Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound'; drama	Young Widder Brown; sk	Cardinals baseball game	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Terry O'Toole, songs.	"When a Girl Marries";	Sheelah Carter, news	Earl Hines' Orchestra
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole, songs.	"Portia Faces Life";	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women'	"Chisholm Trail"; song	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Postwar Problems
6:30 'On With the Show'	A. Templeton: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns; songs	News from Abroad	Sports Music Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; Music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Sonny Kendis' Orch.	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Wings for Tomorrow	"Confidentially Yours"	"Pops Daly"; music
7:45 Hour; songs; orch.	"You and the War"	"Yankee Yarns"	Fred Lang, news	Ravel's "Bolero"
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade	Carmen Miranda, songs
8:15 "Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Judy Canova Show:	Noah Webster Says: quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies"	You Shall Have Music
8:45 comedy; or.; News	Haven MacQuarrie, m. c.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Frank DeVel's Or.; songs	You Shall Have Music
9:00 "Meet the Colonel";	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Jay C.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: McDon-
9:15 Col. Stoopnagle	Famous Jury Trials	Flippen, conductor	News Service	ald's "Santa Fe Trail"
9:30 Report to Nation	Stan Kenton's Orch.	J. Nesbitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album: McDon-
9:45 Report to Nation	Dance orchestra; Sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	ald's "Santa Fe Trail"
10:00 "Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense talk
10:15 Adams"; dr. series	"Waltz Time"	Shop: songs; comedy	Mrs. Winston Churchill	"Voice of Poland"; dr.
10:30 Congress Speaks	'Silver Nocturne': music	"Beat the Band"; Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	'Silver Nocturne'; News	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Les Brown's Orchestra
11:00 News; News An'lysis	Newscast	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15 Harry Goun; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Tommy Reynold's Orch.	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
11:30 Raymond Scott	Fishermen's Program	'Music You Want'	Sinfonietta: Alfred Wa-	Day's End: music
11:45 Show: orchestra	Swing Shift Music: News	"Music You Want"	lenstein, conductor	Day's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC 1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Mathematics; Organ	
7:15 News; Talk	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; band	News Comment	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Music; Band Box	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	News Commentator	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Musical Music	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Nancy Lee; women's pgm	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Morning Ladies"	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum; talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Musical Yesterdays	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Spotlight Revue	"Waltzing With You"
9:45 Food Fair; Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	South American Magic	"The Open Door"; sk.	Choir Loft; organ	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	'Helpmate'; sketch	Yankee House Party; va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Musical Poll of Hits	'Woman of America'; sk.	riety show; orchestra	Mason
11:00 "What's the Date?"	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Music for You"
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News	"Snow Village"; sketch.	Happy Joe and Ralph;	Melody for Meditation
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum"; sketch	songs; Imogene Wolcott	Monitor Views the News
12:00 President Roosevelt;	President Roosevelt; Ca-	President Roosevelt; Ca-	President Roosevelt; Ca-	President Roosevelt; Ca-
12:15 Canadian Parliament	nadian Parliament	nadian Parliament	nadian Parliament	nadian Parliament
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	"You're Telling Us!"	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Ginger & Lanny; sketch	Italian Quarter Hour
1:30 "Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	"Editor's Daughter"	Music; Ruth Moss	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; music	Guiding Light; drama	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15 Mystery Chef; food facts	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World"	Sports Resume	Musical Novelty
2:45 "Pepper Young"	Ladies, Be Seated	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Musical Fantasy
3:15 News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Musical Fantasy
3:30 Johnny Gart Trio	State Dept. of Education:	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45 Doris Tirrell, organ	speaker; orchestra	"Right to Happiness"	Cardinals baseball game	Jamboree
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Harry James' Orch.
4:15 Reporter; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Cardinals baseball game	Louis Jordan's Orch.
4:30 Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves-St. Louis	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	'The Sea Hound'; dr.	Young Widder Brown; sk	Cardinals baseball game	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies;	Terry O'Toole	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Red Nichol's Orch.
5:15 Evelyn Howe, m. c.	Terry O'Toole	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Chick Carter," drama	Irish Melodies
5:45 American Women	Riding the Range	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 Gloria Carroll, s'ngs	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics: music
6:30 Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns: s'ngs	News From Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 B. Trout	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Sports; Music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Ted Cole; Bobby Norris,	Richard Salinger; News
7:30 "Easy Aces"; stretch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Weatherman's Chorus	Duke Ellington's Orch.	The Lyric Theater
7:45 "Mr. Keen"	ern drama	John Barry, comments	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Your Army
8:00 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Earl Goodwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	"Sing Up the News"	Phil Regan, songs
8:15 Sammy Kaye's Or.	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch.	comedy mystery drama	Sing Sinners Supper	Ed Barry's Band
8:30 Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight;	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Take-a-Card"; quiz with	Attuck's Chorus
8:45 Hersholt; News	Jim Ameche, narrator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus
9:00 Lionel Barrymore:	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Schu-
9:15 "Mayor of Town"	"John Freedom"; drama	"A Date With Judy"	News Service	mann's Symphony No. 1
9:30 Jack Carson Show;	Sonny Donham's Orch.	Mr. District Attorney, dr	"Soldiers With Wings";	(Spring)
9:45 comedy; music	Orchestra; sports	Mr. District Attorney, dr	drama; guest; orch.	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music:	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news	News Service
10:15 Russian Music	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Henry Morgenthau	Voice of Army
10:30 Canadian Army Int.	Music; Radio Forum: P.	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	V. McNutt: 'Beg'lat'ns'	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Duke Ellington's Orch.
11:00 M. Gould's Orch.	News	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Art Kassel's Orchestra
11:15 Jose Iturbi, pianist	Harry Green's Orchestra	10th Annual All-Star	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:30 News; News An'lysis	Fishermen's Program	Football: Washington	Cab Calloway's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45 "Unrationed Jam"	Swing Shift Music; news	Redskins-College Stars	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Day's End; news

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Snark Was a Boojum," by Owen Davis. Presented by Alex Yokel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week).

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Brief Moment," by S. N. Behrman. Presenting Glenda Farrell. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—News and short films. 2:05, 5, 8. "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 2:55, 5:55, 8:45.

Fenway—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:35 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55.

Kenmore—"The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 2:45, 6, 9:30. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. 1, 4:25, 8.

Majestic—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 10:13 a. m., 2:02, 5:51, 9:40. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie. 12:01, 3:50, 7:39.

Metropolitan—"Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 10:13 a. m., 1:28, 4:53, 8:08. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:28 a. m., 2:43, 6:08, 9:23.

Modern—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:10, 9:47. "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Orpheum—"The Youngest Profession," Virgina Weidler. 9:30 a. m., 12:47, 4:04, 7:11, 10:29. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 11:01 a. m., 2:18, 5:25, 8:45.

Paramount—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery, Cesar Romero. 9:35, a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 9:20. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:15 a. m., 2:10, 5, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Falcon in Danger." Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 10:32 a. m., 1:48, 4:49, 7:56, 10:17. Stage Show: 12:21, 3:19, 6:20, 9:07.

Scollay—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater—"You the People," "Gay Parisienne," "American Spoken Here," "Scenic Oregon," "Sky Science," "Cloud Chasers," cartoons, latest newsreels and shorts.

State—"The Youngest Profession," Virginia Weidler. 11:48 a. m., 3:14, 6:40, 10:06. "Assignment in Brittany," Pierre Aumont, Susan Peters. 1:20, 4:46, 8:12.

Telepix—"Riding the Clouds," "Young Folks in a Blackout," "Fitzpatrick Tour Up the Columbia River," "Rationed Rhythm," "How to Take a Tumble," cartoons, and Newsreel Digest. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"A Report from the Aleutians," 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:30, 8, 10:25. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, Ellen Drew. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 8:55.

Uptown—"All By Myself," Patric Knowles, Rosemary Lane. 1:20, 4:50, 7:56. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power, Anne Baxter. 3:35, 6:55, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"First Comes Courage," Merle Oberon, Brian Aherne. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:26, 7:55. "The Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 10:55 a. m. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen, Chester Morris. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan.

ARLINGTON—Capital: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran.
Regent: "Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. "Quiet, Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall, Preston Foster. 1:56, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. "The Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway.
Coolidge Corner: "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. "It's a Great Life," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
Cleveland Circle: "Flight for Freedom," Fred MacMurray, Rosalind Russell. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowall. 1:45, 6, 7:56.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Har

Heavy RAF Raid Batters Berlin—Russians Beyond Kharkov

Continued from Page 1

the Russians leave some doubt as to which are merely diversionary.

In New Guinea, General MacArthur's forces are bearing down on the Salamaua airfield, aided, for the first time, by guns from warships which have been shelling Finschhafen, on Huon Bay, a main supply base for Salamaua.

In the Air:

Berlin Battered By RAF Bombers

RAF squadrons attacked Berlin on the night of Aug. 23 in a raid twice as heavy as any capital ever suffered, casting down about 2,000 long tons of explosives and incendiaries. An opening of the supreme offensive to "Hamburg" Hitler's seat of power was indicated.

Fifty-eight bombers went down before German antiaircraft defenses in this historic assault, the British Air Ministry announced, the largest number ever lost by the British in any one night.

Devastation was plainly on a scale comparable to the power of the attack. One returning pilot said the smoke boiled up three miles.

The Air Ministry's story of the operation did not mention the size of the raiding force except to say that the assault was twice as heavy as any made before on any capital and that it was "in very great strength."

The previous heaviest raid on any capital was the March attack on Berlin in which 900 long tons—the British standard of 2,240 pounds—were dropped.

The scope of the raid indicated that the Allied command was opening its supreme offensive against the German Capital—free of large-scale attack since the end of March—on a scale comparable to that which crumpled Hamburg into a heap of rubble.

The Air Ministry communiqué said that bombers attacked "in very great strength."

"The assault was delivered in clear weather just before midnight and preliminary reports indicated the bombing was highly concentrated," the bulletin added.

Fifty-five bombers were lost on the double attack on Pilsen in Czechoslovakia and Mannheim, Germany, on the night of April 16.

The Germans, in a series of nervous broadcasts, clearly indicated the size of the Berlin attack by telling of high explosives and incendiaries falling over a wide area from "large enemy formations." They asserted that at least 50 planes were shot down.

Censorship Veils Damage to Berlin

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Aug. 24

German censorship prevented transmission today of details of the record RAF raid on Berlin but first reports gave a partial picture of the fires and destruction last night.

The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper Aftonbladet said rescue patrols and fire-fighting brigades organized quickly and the people met the anticipated attack with calmness.

He said he saw no signs of panic.

One residential area hit was reported to be the Bayerischerplatz, which is in southwestern Berlin only a short distance from the Potsdam railroad station and the Templehof Airdrome.

Rome:

Allies Told of Steps To Make It Open City

Italy has formally advised the British and American Governments of steps taken to demilitarize Rome with the view of having the Italian Capital treated as an open city, a Stefani broadcast recorded by Reuters said.

The broadcast declared that steps already had been taken to neutralize defensive installations and orders had been given to antiaircraft batteries not to fire on planes over the city, while Italian interceptor planes were directed not to defend the Capital.

Stefani added that the Italian Government had asked "the Swiss Government and the Holy See to notify London and Washington that the Italian Government had adopted the following measures:

"Defensive installations of the City of Rome have been put out of action and the order has been given to the antiaircraft batteries not to open fire and to the fighters not to operate over Rome.

"The transfer of the Italian and German commands as well as troops is under way so that only a garrison charged with the maintenance of public order will be left in the city.

"The railway center of Rome will no longer be used for military transport or for entraining and detraining of troops. It will thus be a simple transit line. Preparations are being made for the transfer of military installations and of arms and munitions factories out of the city."

Following the Italian Government's previous declaration on Rome Aug. 14, the Allies intimated that no notification of the neutralization of the Italian Capital had been received.

There was no immediate information as to whether the latest communication from Italy had been officially received by British authorities.

Italy:

Key Points Blasted By Allied Airmen

Allied bomber fleets have hammered two more key railway points near Naples, while United States Liberators sweeping in from the Middle East struck Bari on the southeastern coast, downing 14 enemy planes in air battle, it was announced.

None of the Liberators was lost.

No enemy fighters rose to challenge United States medium Mitchells dropping a load of bombs by daylight into Battipaglia, south of Naples, nor British Wellingtons that pounded Bagnoli in Naples' environs.

American Warhawks had a similar experience of no opposition in a sweep over Sardinia and a sharp raid upon enemy barracks and factory buildings at Cagliari.

Strings of bombs ripped up the tracks at Battipaglia and large explosions were seen on the east side of the main yards. Warehouses were hit and fires started. Ground forces threw up a heavy curtain of antiaircraft fire.

RAF and RCAF Wellingtons concentrated the attack upon Bagnoli into a few minutes. The predawn half light combined with bright moonlight and flares gave perfect illumination of the targets, and the crews reported many direct hits.

Ground defenses there were inactive, and the raid appeared to have taken the Italians by surprise. One crew saw a block-buster bomb explode in the middle of the railroad yards, with another following close to it.

One Allied plane was lost in all these operations.

The Liberators hitting at Bari Aug. 23 above the heel of the Italian boot met a heavy force of fighter planes, with their gunners claiming 14 of them. This raid was directed against the airdrome and freight yards, and hits were seen among hangars and rail yards despite obscuring clouds.

RAF Wellingtons from the Middle East attacked barracks at Lindos on the island of Rhodes.

While the air war thus continued in full swing, an Allied naval communiqué disclosed that two French light Cruisers, La Fantasque and Le Terrible, are operating in close co-operation with other Allied forces in the Mediterranean.

The two French vessels were in North African ports when the Allies landed last November.

A sister ship, La Triomphant, last was reported operating with Fighting French naval forces.

By a Staff Artist

Soviet Strategy in Ukraine

Arrows show the three main points of Russian pressure against the Germans, all apparently intended to force the invader out of the southern Ukraine around the Black Sea.

Russia:

Soviet Opens Drive Beyond Kharkov

The Red Army drove west and south through the smoking ruins of Kharkov, pursuing the Germans who were thrown into full retreat back from the recaptured former Capital of the Ukraine.

Front line dispatches said the Germans applied torches to Kharkov before being ejected from the city Aug. 23, and also carried out wholesale demolitions, leaving behind them only a city of hollow walls.

The Russians were keeping up the heavy pressure from their new Kharkov base, giving the Germans no time to recover. The Red Army was expanding in a drive for reconquest of the Ukraine.

Poltava, historic battlefield southwest of Kharkov, appeared to be the next Red Army objective.

Farther south in the Donets Basin, another Russian push gained momentum after taking Donetsko-Ambrosievka, a railroad station 50 miles north of German-held Taganrog. The Red Army pressed its assaults on this southern side of the German flank.

Russian soldiers also were attacking on the northern flank in the Izyum sector.

The Donets Basin appeared likely to become the most important scene of the fighting in the new phase of the Red Army's summer offensive.

Pravda said German resistance was broken after a three-day battle along the strong line of fortified populated points southwest of Voroshilovgrad.

Red Army infantry and tanks were reported advancing along the railroad presumably toward Makeyevka and Stalino in the center of the coal and iron region.

Advance units of scouts and engineers were penetrating deep into enemy lines and disrupting communications.

After the Red Army drove wedges in German lines in the Donets Basin front, the enemy counterattacked, attempting to prevent broadening of the gaps, but the Russians drove off the enemy and expanded, Pravda said.

Kharkov already was being converted into a springboard for a new Soviet advance. The Germans fired the city at 11 p. m. on Aug. 22 and blew up all the bridges over the Lopan River but dispatches said all fires had been extinguished and one bridge immediately restored.

Moscow celebrated the victory at the personal order of Premier Stalin, who decreed a 30-volley salute from 234 artillery pieces. The Russian leader also conferred the honorary title "Kharkov" upon the Red Army units which participated in its capture.

Bombs Over Reich: How Cities Fared

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 24

The bomb tonnage plunged into Berlin by the RAF last night totaled over 2,000 American tons (1,800 British long tons) but was considerably short of all-time tonnage dropped in one night.

This was due in part at least to the greater distance flown.

The six greatest RAF attacks of the war were as follows:

Hamburg, July 7, 2,300 long tons.

Hamburg, July 27, 2,300 long tons.

Hamburg, July 29, 2,300 long tons.

Essen, July 25, 2,000 long tons.

Dortmund, May 23, 2,000 long tons.

Düsseldorf-Munster, June 11, 2,000 long tons.

Salamaua:

Australians Cross Francisco River

Australian troops, emerging into the Francisco River Valley after months of mountain fighting, probed the enemy's prepared defenses within two miles of the Salamaua, New Guinea, airdrome.

A communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported the Australians crossed the river to a position due west of the air strip.

It also disclosed that for the first time the guns of Allied warships have been brought into play in the showdown battle for Northeastern New Guinea. On the night of Aug. 23, light warships, probably destroyers, moved more than 70 miles above Salamaua into the narrow part of Dampier Strait for a close-range bombardment of the dock and supply dumps at Finschhafen on the Huon Peninsula.

Hitherto, planes and men have carried the burden of the fight for Salamaua, with Allied naval activity confined to speedy torpedo boats. The naval units moved close to the shore to shell Finschhafen, a supply base for Salamaua.

In the ground fighting, the Australians apparently encountered little opposition from the retreating Japanese in crossing the Francisco River, which flows south of the airdrome to empty into Bayern Bay a short distance from the southeastern edge of the field.

Beginning at the coast, where American troops hold Roosevelt Ridge, the Allies control ridge positions looking down on the river valley and have begun to shell Japanese positions around the airdrome and before the isthmus town of Salamaua.

In the air, far-ranging Liberators of Lieut. Gen. George Kenney's command added new proof that round-trip flights of more than 2,000 miles can become routine. They flew to Kendari, Dutch Celebes, which had been raided on at least two other occasions, and bombed the airdrome and town.

Only last week, Liberators blasted Japan's nickel-mining center on Celebes' Gulf of Bone. Macassar, on Celebes' west coast, also has been attacked, and the Liberators have ranged even beyond to hit the enemy oil port of Balikpapan on Borneo three times.

The only activity reported in the Solomons was by light American naval craft, presumably torpedo boats, which sought out enemy barges in coves along the southern coast of Japanese-held Kolombangara Island. The Japanese use such barges to supply their menaced air base of Vila and their garrison still holding out across the Kula Gulf at Bairoko on New Georgia.

Japanese Fleet:

Bulk of Cruisers Reported as Sunk

The Japanese Fleet, on the basis of United Nations communiqués since Pearl Harbor, has lost 147 cruisers and destroyers—just 45 short of the total credited to it as built or building in a report to the United States Senate Naval Affairs Committee at the outset of the war.

Two days after the Pearl Harbor attack, Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, said that figures obtained by the Senate Committee showed Japan had 46 cruisers built and 10 building and 125 destroyers built and 11 building.

United Nations communiqués since Dec. 7, 1941, have claimed destruction of 45 Japanese cruisers, 92 destroyers, and 10 other naval vessels listed as being in either of the two categories.

The heavy toll of such vessels while protecting supply routes may have been a factor in the quiet withdrawal of the Nipponese from their last American foothold at Kiska.

In the Aleutians, the Japanese lost seven destroyers trying to safeguard cargoes of ammunition, fuel, provisions, and men.

In the South Pacific, Japan lost 96 warships, including 15 cruisers and 42 destroyers, in the first nine months of the Solomons campaign, ending May 8.

The price of keeping open the supply lanes was demonstrated in March when Allied air power smashed an entire convoy of 22 big ships in the Bismarck Sea, exacting a total of seven destroyers, three cruisers, and 12 transports.

The Japanese apparently have begun to rely on barges and small coastal vessels, many under 500 tons, to supply island outposts in the Southwest Pacific, a possible indication that Allied attacks have cut into the cruiser and destroyer strength available for convoy duty.

Kiska:

Canadian Force Aids in Occupation

A delayed message from Kiska said that Canadians made up about one sixth of the invasion force which landed on Kiska Island, and formed three combat teams which came ashore from transports Aug. 16 near Witchcraft Point at the island's north end.

American forces began their landing the day before farther south. No opposition was encountered, but there were at least two fatalities due to land mines and booby traps.

Three six-inch guns were found on Little Kiska Island, and others of similar calibre and British manufacture were on the main island.

Victory of Curtin Laid To Getting Things Done

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 24—In the new Federal Parliament Labor may hold in the House of Representatives 54 seats and non-Labor 20. This excludes the seventy-fifth member in the House who represents the Northern Territory and is in a special category.

So far, 46 seats have gone to Labor definitely. Three more are probable.

The Opposition has 12 certainties and four probables.

Seven seats are still doubtful and independents are expected to hold two.

To gain a majority in the Senate only half of the members of which retire each election it was necessary for Labor to carry at least five states. Few believed they had a chance of so doing.

Nevertheless, present indications are that there is a clean sweep for Labor, giving it not only a comfortable majority in that House but, for the first time in Labor's history, a majority in both Houses.

The election is not all over yet, however. The votes of servicemen and servicewomen are yet to be counted, but there is more or less general agreement that 65 of every 100 service votes will go to Labor, thus putting beyond doubt those seats in which Labor is ahead by a small margin.

Curtin in High Esteem

It is becoming clear that two considerations are mainly responsible for the Labor victory. One is the personal standing of Prime Minister John Curtin.

Whatever criticism there may have been concerning some aspects of his administration there is very general respect for him as a man who got things done at a time when perhaps Australia's very life depended on those things being done.

The other consideration is the political disrepute into which the non-Labor parties had fallen. Bickerings, not only within party meetings but in public, which have been a feature of non-Labor affairs in recent months, undermined public confidence in their ability to govern.

It was admitted that individually there were several first-class leaders within non-Labor ranks, but collectively they were apparently judged as an incompetent team.

Mr. Curtin himself removed the only doubts in the minds of those who wished to vote for the Government, but feared the party's socialization plank, when he pledged himself not to introduce Socialism in wartime.

The result has been to give Mr. Curtin a binding mandate from the nation to continue and intensify the best features of the present war administration.

It was noticeable throughout the campaign that domestic issues, except those bound up with the war effort, hardly found a place in the Government's campaign.

Apart from Labor's great victory, the other feature of the election was the appearance of 23 women candidates in the first major onslaught on what hitherto had been regarded as man's domain.

As a result it seems certain that Canberra will see its first woman Senator—Miss Dorothy Tagney, a schoolteacher who is regarded as one of the most brilliant of the active Labor supporters in Western Australia.

Two other women candidates—Dame Enid Lyons, widow of Ex-Prime Minister Lyons, who stood as a non-Labor candidate in Tasmania, and Mrs. Jessie Street, wife of a Supreme Court Judge, who has become a wartime member of the Ironworkers Union and stood for labor in a hitherto "safe" non-Labor Sydney suburban seat—have the chance of being the first women to enter the House of Representatives.

Must Run on Merits

Candidates have learned that women are not specially interested in the election of women simply because they are women—first allegiance is to party.

Of the 23 women candidates only four had party indorsement, and the 19 independents polled poorly. Such support as came to them was from those who feel that women are entitled to a direct say in postwar reconstruction.

But it is obvious if they are to gain that say through election to Parliament they rather have to obtain selection as candidates for existing parties, or themselves build up a women's party able to organize for candidates at least as effectively as men's parties now do.

A "Women for Canberra Movement" is already under way, and may be a real power in the next election.

Welles Leaves Washington—Rumor Severs Him From Post

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—There are several indications that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles will shortly step out of his job at the State Department.

Whether he will assume the position of roving ambassador, or more accurately that of "regional ambassador" with European assignments stretching from London to Moscow, or whether he will quit the diplomatic service altogether, is held today to depend on Mr. Welles' personal decision.

Mr. Welles left Washington yesterday for Bar Harbor, Maine, for a rest and possibly to think over his future relations with the State Department. His absence from Washington gave rise to reports that he was already Moscow-bound, before the State Department clarified matters.

Both the White House and State Department recently have strongly asserted there was no intention to oust Mr. Welles or to remove him from Washington via a new diplomatic assignment. Despite these denials, it is known that he and Secretary of State Cordell Hull do not see eye to eye on major questions of foreign policy, and that Mr. Hull has not been pleased at his ready access to President Roosevelt's ear and his consequent prominence as an interpreter of American foreign policy.

The view advanced today is that Mr. Welles himself is not keen on continuing the present unsettled and unsettling state of affairs, and that he is weighing the question of whether he should resign or whether he should accept the position of "regional ambassador," which on the one hand has its elements of "face-saving" and on the other would still afford him an important role in the negotiations which must precede the postwar peace settlement.

There is, of course, the outside chance that he might go to Moscow to replace Ambassador William H. Standley, who has indicated his desire to retire before the coming of winter.

Meanwhile, the question of the political rearrangement of Europe following the war's end is reported in diplomatic quarters here to have figured prominently in the recall of Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff to Moscow.

The Soviet announcement of a change in Ambassadors at the psychological moment when the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences at Quebec were in full swing is credited here as being one more expression of Russian displeasure at the absence of a second front and one more exertion of pressure for the launching of an offensive direct from Great Britain against either France or the Low countries. The Russians are adept in the "war of nerves" and know how to use it against allies as well as enemies.

Mrs. Litvinoff Moves

But Mr. Litvinoff probably knew when he returned to Russia in late May that he was to be relieved of his post, as evidenced by the fact that Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, his British-born wife, left the Embassy a few days later and moved bag and baggage to a New York apartment hotel, where she is reportedly living on a small remittance from Moscow plus earnings from her writings.

The explanation advanced for this recall is that Premier Joseph Stalin was already impatient with the lack of United Nations postwar political arrangements three months ago. Simultaneously, he believed that, whereas Mr. Litvinoff had failed in his Washington mission of effecting the opening of a second front, he had completed his second objective, that of obtaining heavy lend-lease commitments. So Mr. Stalin concluded that this shrewd and experienced diplomat would be worth more as an adviser in Moscow on problems connected with the postwar reorganization of Europe than he was in Washington as ambassador.

Adviser at Home

One of the first official acts of the new Russian ambassador to Washington, Andrei Gromyko, will be the conclusion of a new protocol for the delivery of increased quantities of lend-lease goods to the Soviet Union, it was announced today. Negotiation of this vital third lend-lease protocol was inaugurated last spring and carried through on the Soviet side, under Mr. Litvinoff's capable direction.

Since major diplomatic matters between the chief Allied powers are handled through direct negotiation rather than by Ambassadors, it is possible that Mr. Stalin may have thought it sensible to have Mr. Litvinoff, with his 20 years of experience as chief Soviet representative in Europe and his keen knowledge of political, territorial, boundary and collective security matters, close at hand.

This interpretation does not rule out the thesis that Russia is renewing its determination to "go it alone" with respect to European political rearrangement before and after the conclusion of hostilities, if the Anglo-American powers do not exhibit a greater appreciation of Soviet desires and intentions in Eastern Europe and along the Baltic.

Indeed, the departure of Mr. Litvinoff, recalling his earlier removal as Foreign Commissar when his policies failed at Geneva, reminds Washington that Mr. Stalin has possibly again concluded that collective security in the over-all sense will not work and that "buffer states" are the main answer to Russia's safety.

Suspicions in Kremlin

A source close to Soviet diplomatic circles here argues that Russia does not believe collective security will endure in Europe unless the adherent governments enjoy wide popular support, and adds that Moscow fears that such Anglo-American policies as the failure to recognize the French Committee of National Liberation and willingness to deal with Italian Premier Pietro Badoglio will not produce popularly supported governments.

On the other hand, State Department circles argue that Russia is simply asserting, by means of various cleverly-contrived pressures, establishments of "free committees and the like, its demand for a major "say" in the reorganization of Germany and Eastern Europe.

Air Attack Against Berlin Poses Major Issues in War

Continued from Page 1

of the fall of Kharkov and the blitzing of Berlin?

Will Berlin in ruins—an unforgettable reminder—prove the best insurance of all against future wars?

Is the RAF going to remove Berlin from the map to such an extent that the rebuilders of Germany may prefer to find another site for the Capital and maybe at the same time break Prussia's dark tradition of war-making?

Will Berlin cease altogether to be the administrative center of Germany?

Will the war be shortened by the great Berlin blitz?

Stiff Fighter Opposition

Such questions predominate in conversation here today as Londoners eager for news read of the cloudy conditions along the bombers' route, but clear weather over the city itself. Returning crews report light flak, but tremendous fighter opposition.

Londoners, both official and unofficial, find the loss of 58 bombers heavy, but by no means excessive in view of the task and scale of attack.

Around 800 bombers was estimated as the requisite figure for the task by an RAF commentator recently. The same commentator described Berlin as a very important target, both as an industrial and administrative center. But he stressed chiefly the effect the bombing of Berlin would have on morale.

Germans have already shown special sensitiveness to bombs on Berlin which makes last night's raid specially significant in light of the well-informed view now gaining ground here that Germany is in a worse plight internally than is generally credited.

First Raid in 1940

The tremendous effect on Berlin of the few British raiders which first bombed the Reich Capital on Sunday, Aug. 25, 1940, is recalled here today.

That raid almost exactly three years ago has been described by neutral observers in Germany as one of the most important dates in the war because Berliners first began to realize that the war would hurt them as well as others. It has taken the Allies three years of patient working up to be able to ram home that lesson.

We in the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor who have watched the air war swing backward and forward from the very beginning recall, too, how Hitler was stung by the earliest pricks of British bombing into an angry and sarcastic speech at the opening of the Winter Help Campaign in Berlin on Sept. 4, 1940.

He told Britain it had only been saved from the fate of other European nations by its geographical position and exceptional speed of withdrawal. He promised the indiscriminate night-bombing of Britain.

Hitler's Threats Recalled

Our office diary records him screaming at us Londoners over the radio, "If the British drop 2,000 or 3,000 kilograms of bombs then the Luftwaffe will unload 150,000, 180,000, yes [with voice increasingly hysterical] 200,000. . . . If they attack our cities we will erase theirs."

We sat in London and listened to that threat. The next day Prime Minister Churchill said of the "banshee howlings" of the sirens that they mustn't any longer be regarded as a warning to interrupt work. Work must continue until hostile planes are actually overhead.

Now Berlin's turn has come, and Britain holds its breath while awaiting the outcome.

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DANCES ATTUNED TO THE TIMES
By Nora E. Taylor
London is taking its dancing seriously to the extent of demanding the best in all forms of recreation and entertainment, but flowing gowns and dress shirts have given way to uniforms and street dresses.

UNDERGROUND INTERVIEW
By Egon Kaskelino
What the Frenchmen within France are thinking about the future of their fatherland.

CUTTING A FARM FROM THE STICKS
By Edwin Barlow Evans
How a college professor conjured a modern farm from a brush patch and forced nature to bow to vision and courage.

UNDECLARED WAR—UNDECLARED PEACE
By Roscoe Drummond
"America's participation in an undeclared war may well end by America's participation in an undeclared peace," writes the Chief of our Washington News Bureau as he reviews the currents of public opinion in the nation's capital.

GOODBYE, MERCATOR!
By Dorothea Kahn
How to make the best visual picture of our Air-Age world or global community is the task of cartographers in their efforts to provide a chart for aerial routes over the great circles of the Arctic. This article is accompanied by a color map showing the projected curves of the globe with continents and countries in their true relationship.

TRY SOME HOMOHOMONUKUNUKUAPUAA?
By Helen McKee
You may prefer a Katuday salad made from flower petals to a seaweed dessert, but it's all good native food and is filling Hawaiian larders between infrequent boat arrivals.

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Badoglio Pays High Price to Hold Post; Nazis Divert Wrath of Bomb Victims

By Paul Cremona
A Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Continuing dispatch of German troops to Italy is proving increasingly frustrating the political aims of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian Premier.

The carrying through of Italy's alliance obligations, as insisted on by Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop in his meeting with Raffaele Guariglia, Italian Foreign Minister, on Aug. 6 at Treviso, is being pressed by German arms.

About Aug. 1, German troops, according to reliable reports from Switzerland, were drawn up in a wide circle around Rome. If they had attacked, the Badoglio Government would have been overthrown, the King of Italy would have come under control of German troops, and Mussolini would been liberated and replaced by Hitler in the positions which he was forced to abandon on July 25.

High Political Price

None of these possibilities was realized. But the political price paid by Premier Badoglio for beating off the danger that had already surrounded him can be seen in the latest chapter of Axis history, which shows Italy in complete subordination to Berlin's military plans. Since then, more German troops have poured into Italy and pressure from political and military factors continues. The only change is that Mussolini now is carefully guarded in a place that apparently cannot be reached by German troops.

The Guariglia-von Ribbentrop meeting lasted a whole day, but it could not influence developments. At the same time, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel met Vittario Ambrosio, Chief of the Italian General Staff. Signor Guariglia, it is learned, went to Treviso with the fixed intention of liberating Italy from its alliance obligations and withdrawing it from the war, but he returned to Rome convinced of the impossibility of obtaining from Germany a release from the obligations undertaken by Mussolini.

The Badoglio Government, obviously under strong pressure and presumably under threat of grave danger, has found itself obliged to permit Germany to take those very measures which Rome had sought to avoid by overthrowing Mussolini and the Fascist regime in hope of freeing the country from the German grip.

Too Weak to Escape

Premier Badoglio, however, was too weak to escape from Berlin's long arm. Germany had several divisions in Northern Italy and mobile troops spread throughout the Peninsula ready to spring. Rome, with the Quirinal, where Marshal Badoglio's Government had established its seat, lay within their reach.

The impression caused in Berlin by the unexpected developments in Italy on July 25 should not be overlooked. There can be no doubt that it must have cost certain German circles a considerable amount of self-control to watch passively Mussolini's overthrow, for which there was certainly no inclination to regard as voluntary his resignation or his transfer to prison.

'Iron Guard' Threat

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 24 (AP)—A Lugano dispatch to the Basler Nachrichter said today the Italian Government had ordered the arrest of former Fascist Party leaders to offset the organization of a so-called "Iron Guard" under Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party, who was reported "looking forward to a putsch within a few months."

"Milan political circles follow the machinations of the Fascist extremists with some worry," said the dispatch. "Among the intellectuals of the Party only Alessandro Pavolini [former Minister of Popular Culture] joined the movement. . . . The Government caution is such that not even a letter Carlo Scorza [Secretary-General of the Fascist Party] wrote the King placing his services at the disposal of the Crown was sufficient to release him from arrest."

Meanwhile, the Neue Zürcher Zeitung reported that Prince Gian Giacomo Borghese, Governor of Rome, has resigned and been replaced by Senator Riccardo Motta, former Prefect who retired in 1937.

The paper added that a complete press reorganization was contemplated by Propaganda Chief Galli, which indicated that the neutral press may soon be permitted to re-enter Italy.

Meanwhile, the Italian Ministry of Popular Culture was given absolute control over the Italian press under terms of a royal decree radiocast by the Rome Radio and recorded by CBS.

This decree, which was published in the Official Gazette, said that "the present directors and managing editors will not be able to continue to exercise their functions 15 days after the decree has come into effect unless they obtain ministerial authorization."

Newspapers and periodicals may be confiscated unless they have Government authorization, and the authorization may be withdrawn if "the newspaper develops any action which opposes the interest of the nation."

Duce's Confinement

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 24 (AP)—The anti-Fascist weekly Italia Libre said in a detailed private report from Geneva yesterday that Mussolini was being detained at Castel Porziano, a Royal country estate near Ostia, on the coast about 15 miles southwest of Rome.

The newspaper said its information was obtained from an officer of the Carabineers who formed a part of Mussolini's guard.

The former Premier was taken to the isolated spot in an armored car because of fears he would be lynched by a Roman mob, the dispatch said.

It added that Premier Pietro Badoglio refused Hitler's demand that Mussolini be surrendered to the Germans. The article described the former dictator as suffering extreme nervous depression, and said he had taken only two short walks in the park estate since he was confined July 27.

Magnet Device 'Cans' Sounds of Air Battle

By the Associated Press

At a United States Bomber Station Somewhere in England, Aug. Aug. 24

A former New York radio engineer working with a new American magnetic recording device "canned" the fight talk of a Flying Fortress attacking Nazi airfields in France.

Maj. Howard L. Nussbaum, radio officer for this area and a former worker with the National Broadcasting Company in New York, tested the new device developed by Armour Institute in Chicago and now in production by General Electric Company.

Through the use of a magnetized wire, all sounds of battle and the conversation of the crew inside the Fortress were recorded and brought back as an oral record of every detail of the 66-minute flight.

British Draft Call For Navy-Marines

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Aug. 24—Britain's Ministry for Labor announced today important changes in Britain's call-up program for the next few months, according to which "men who are already registered for military service and available to be called up for the Army will, in most cases, be called up instead for the Royal Navy or the Royal Marines," the British radio reported.

"Up to now men due to be called up who were under 25 years of age have been allowed to volunteer for work in our coal-mines instead of joining the forces. Now the age limit has been abolished and men of all ages available for military service can choose work in the mines, provided they are not in certain skilled jobs," the radiocast said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 24—The heavy bombings of Germany have caused surprisingly few revolts such as one might expect from the wrathful mood aroused by these raids, according to reliable reports reaching here.

This is thought to be due partly to the fact that people are too busy looking after their essential needs and too weary, hungry, and broken to carry out any organized action against the Government.

When any open opposition is expressed, it seems to be from small groups in futile hysterical outbursts which are aimlessly desperate and easily squelched.

As is to be expected, heavily bombed cities also are heavily patrolled by police. A report in Der Bund on the Hamburg bombing states that signs have been posted reading: "Whoever is caught plundering will be shot."

Morale Boosting

The bombed regions also are visited by German officials whose purpose is to boost the morale of the people and turn their wrath against the enemy before it has time to crystallize into any active sentiment against their own government.

Dr. Joseph Goebbels is reported to have visited Hamburg recently for the first time in his capacity of Chairman of the new Interministerial Committee for Air-Raid Damages.

Chief point of Dr. Goebbels' speech to Hamburgers was: "Hamburg will rise more beautiful and uniquely grand than ever." Dr. Goebbels boasted that after the war, "the people who could build the 'Atlantic Wall' can rebuild damaged cities in a few years in peacetime."

No authentic report from Germany indicates whether the Hamburg bombing has affected the credence of the German people as to their own Army reports. However, it has again and again been repeated that on the last upright wall in Hamburg there sits a parrot that repeats all day long: "Insignificant material damaged."

Inspiration for Victims

According to Der Bund's Berlin correspondent, Dr. Robert Ley, Dr. Goebbels, and Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring frequently visit heavily bombed regions "to inspire people with new courage who have lost members of their family or all their property."

Reports vary as to the reception given these speeches, depending on the region and extent of damage. The German press states of the recent Koeln visit of Dr. Goebbels that he was applauded warmly on finishing. This seems to coincide with a report that the initial reception was cool. Even some of his enemies admit that Dr. Goebbels possesses unusual personal charm.

During recent speeches he has not tried to underrate the extent of damage and the suffering of the people, but rather has told them how much they suffer and assured them that he and the rest of the Reich are watching them and sympathizing with them. This same line is being followed more by the official press than formerly. This seems to be what the people want most, next to food, clothing, and shelter.

Swiss Eyewitness

A Swiss just returned from Hamburg reports his experiences in an article in Der Bund entitled "In the Hell of Hamburg." He states panic seized the population after the bombing which was systematic and exact. Reports of temporary local panic from other cities like Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Bochum are reliable.

Panic and the antigovernmental mood of the people often lasts only a few hours or days, to be followed by a partial return to normal. Governmental measures reported in the German press include rushing extra rations of food and clothing to the stricken areas. It even has been reported from some badly bombed regions that the people get used to bombings.

At any rate, many seem to prefer bombed ruins to the "hospitality" of other regions of Germany. Eugen Roth, in an article in Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, protesting that he is no "Prussian Baiter" nonetheless admits that the rehousing of German refugees is "one of the toughest problems of war."

Die Weltwoche gives an eyewitness report of the trek of refugees from Cologne to a city of 100,000 inhabitants to the south where, after trying in vain to satisfy the primary needs of food, shelter, and clothing, they returned to Cologne with the remark that they could get just as good there. Hamburg refugees seem to have been pushed from city to city from one end of Germany to the other like tramps.

Ecuador Quells Revolt

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced last night that a revolt by a group of sailors in the town of Puna against the Government of President Arroyo del Rio had been quelled and a number of arrests made.

Sailors involved in the uprising, a Government statement said, were connected with the Hydrographic Service. The insurgents were said to have been unable to obtain help from the townspeople.

Firing a number of shots, the sailors shouted "Long live Velasco Ibarra!" and "Down with Arroyo del Rio!"

The Government statement said: "At 1 o'clock this morning in the town of Puna a group of sailors from the Hydrographic Service revolted.

"A number of shots were fired and there were shouts of 'Long live Velasco Ibarra!' 'Down with Arroyo del Rio!' The revolters asked for aid from the townspeople, but they could not obtain help.

"A sergeant of caribiniers in charge of the garrison sent word that the rebellion was suppressed with the aid of arms. A number of the revolutionaries were arrested.

"Tranquillity has been restored in the town. A launch left Guayaquil to bring those detained here."

British Knife and Fork Production Restricted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Production of knives and forks in the United Kingdom has been restricted to dessert and cheese sizes; large and small spoons are permitted, but stainless steel is not available for the manufacture of cutlery, trade reports recently informed the United States Department of Commerce.

Lifeboat Drops From Sky

Associated Press

Rescuing Crew of Flying Fortress

Upper: An air-borne lifeboat floats down close to the crew of a Flying Fortress which has been forced down in the North Sea after a raid on Germany. The lifeboat is equipped with an engine and, after being dropped by an Air-Sea Rescue craft, is supported by three parachutes. Lower: Flying Fortress crew boards lifeboat.

Luftwaffe and Army Chiefs Break Over Weak Air Support

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Aug. 23, Delayed.—As Field Marshal Gen. Albert Kesselring, supreme German air and ground commander in Southern Europe, grapples with problems arising from the cumulative strain on the Luftwaffe, stories are coming through here of rifts between the German Air Command and Army chiefs, who are said to be very dissatisfied with the lack of air support for ground troops in Tunisia and Sicily.

Marshal Kesselring, young at 48 as field marshals go, served the Army before he went over to the Luftwaffe in 1933 and was a leading exponent of air-ground cooperation at a time when most other countries scarcely thought about it. Hence, the clockwork precision of Nazi operations in Poland and the West early in the war.

But as the Luftwaffe's effectiveness has lessened so has Marshal Kesselring's prestige, and his career has since been marked by differences of opinion with other high German commanders—at least with Field Marshal Wolfram von Richthofen when he was appointed "Einsatzführer" or administrative leader for Sicily shortly before the invasion.

Some of the most pungent criticism of the German Air Force now comes from German prisoners in Sicily and Tunisia who reflect the protest over the failure of the Luftwaffe to accomplish more.

However, now that the air war has shifted over the Italian mainland itself the Luftwaffe has been making a greatly increased defensive effort. In the last few days forces of 50, 60, or 80 fighters have been rising to try to intercept bombers, but the ratio of losses continues around three to one in the United Nations' favor.

German prisoners taken in Sicily supplied evidence of the way the Allies' bombing of production centers and lines of communication long before invasion started led to shortness of German supplies at the front.

It has become easier to evaluate just what the Allied raids meant in terms of destruction since it has been possible to make a careful inspection of the ruins of Messina. Another Messina earthquake could scarcely have done the job more thoroughly.

The railway station is a mass of rubble. Trucks and engines were blown to pieces and oil containers wrecked. The famous "Corso" promenade along the water front is a heap of masonry. Half submerged ships are lying against moles. The majority of administrative buildings are gaping shells.

It is easy to imagine the difficulties the Axis had to contend with ashore during the evacuation period of Aug. 5 to 17, when the United Nations Tactical Air Forces destroyed or damaged 306 ships in or near the Messina Straits.

Footwear Output Drops 20 Per Cent in S. Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Capacity levels footwear production in South Africa have been curtailed by a shortage of materials as much as 20 per cent which was recorded during a changeover from regular to substitute materials, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Middle East Tries New Food Program

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 24—A triple-barreled plan to better the food supply for 80,000,000 persons, save important United Nations tonnage needed elsewhere for anti-Axis offensives and teach this area how to solve some of its most pressing problems is being worked out here.

The first all-Mideastern conference has just broken up after formulating a program to control food distribution and rationing in the immense area from the borders of Tunisia to India by the conference's recommendations, coupled with other recent innovations of Middle East supply which are expected to make lasting improvement in the economic condition of this vast territory.

Although the conference's resolutions are not binding on the various governments, it is hoped many will be put into use in the near future.

Efficient Distribution

The immediate objective of the suggested measures is to see that Mideastern food production, which is quite satisfactory when compared with that in a number of other main African and Asiatic areas, is efficiently distributed among some dozen countries. Greater efficiency in this would not only save Allied shipping but also set a pattern of Mideastern cooperation which could be an important factor in stabilizing this part of the world after the war.

What is more, the Cairo conference was linked with that held recently at Hot Springs, Va., Mideastern delegations who attended the Virginia conference also being present at this one. Thus, the Cairo meeting enabled economic specialists of this area to adopt the Middle East's program to the larger United Nations program.

Although many of the conference's recommendations are somewhat technical, they are direct and far-reaching, particularly when applied to an area that still is suffering in varying degrees of economic backwardness.

Thus, the conference suggested that when the various Middle East Governments are unable to get reasonable co-operation from retailers, they open governmental and municipal shops and co-operatives as means of insuring fair distribution of essential commodities at fair prices.

Examples of Control

It has been pointed out in this connection that the Iranian Government has in operation a vast governmental bread distribution system and that in Trans-Jordan the Government has gone into the meat business on occasions when prices rose unreasonably. Perhaps the most difficult problem facing the area is elimination of food speculation, which unfortunately is sometimes conducted by those elements of the population which should be leaders against it.

Thus, the conference pointed out that "elimination of the 'black market' depends upon effective government control of supplies, licensing of established traders to the exclusion of speculators and unauthorized dealers, co-operation of the public and infliction of heavy penalties on offenders."

Although in the Middle East, as elsewhere, there is need for greater efficiency on the part of all persons concerned, neutral observers are generally agreed that at first British and now Anglo-American, efforts to stabilize economic conditions in this part of the world have met with an encouraging amount of co-operation from local officials.

Governments Aided Allies

There are many instances in which local governments quickly and firmly took steps to bring their agricultural production policy into line with that of the Allies, thereby easing the strain on United Nations shipping at a moment when the Axis submarine campaign was taking its biggest toll.

At the present time, it still is economic problem No. 2 as far as the Middle East is concerned. Problem No. 1 is now that of procurement in Washington and London, since these Capitals are faced with rising demands from their own forces as well as from China and Russia. In view of these two factors, any improvement in distribution and use of essential goods and foodstocks in the Middle East is a direct contribution to the Allied war effort.

Misuse of City Autos Charged In Probe of New York Officials

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—A City Council investigating committee controlled by anti-city Administration Democrats today held its first open hearing into Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's administration, airing charges of misuse of city-owned automobiles by commissioners and other city officials.

In a preliminary statement, Councilman Walter R. Hart, Brooklyn Democrat and chairman of the investigation, charged the Mayor with obstructing the progress of the investigation, declaring that he not only failed to cooperate with the inquiry, but fostered a "vicious plan to sabotage this investigation."

Among those to appear before the hearing were Irving V. A. Huie, Commissioner of Public Works; Almerindo Portfolio, City Treasurer; Edward J. Hetherington, Supervising Inspector of Food, Office of Comptroller; Frank Johnson, Director of the Bureau of Construction and Maintenance of the Department of Public Works, and chauffeurs of city officials.

Files Investigated

The committee based its charges on misuse of city automobiles by officials on study of slips that must be filed by every person using a city automobile. This slip gives the date, mileage, and destination of each trip.

In response to a question by Mr. Hart as to whether he had used a city automobile on some occasions to attend prize fights, making the chauffeur wait outside the arena until after the fights were over, Mr. Huie said he "might have."

Mr. Hart further alleged that Mr. Huie used a city car to drive in and out from Douglaston, L. I., to work, that the chauffeur went out to Douglaston on some occasions to bring Mrs. Huie to town for shopping, making detours to pick up her friends, and that sometimes the city automobile was used to take the Huie children to school.

"Were you really serious about criticizing this committee for wasting the time of chauffeurs in questioning them for this investigation when you kept them waiting outside the prize fights, waiting for your wife to go shopping, for your children to go to school, etc." Mr. Hart asked.

No Direct Answer

Mr. Huie gave no direct answer to these questions and the committee refused to permit him to respond in detail.

Mr. Hart stressed that the Long Island Railroad commutation fare from Douglaston was $9.02 a month, whereas, he said, "the expense borne by the city for the convenience of Commissioner Huie and his family is $200 a month for the chauffeur's salary alone; this does not include gas, oil, or wear and tear on the car."

Mr. Portfolio, less self-contained than Mr. Huie, jumped to his feet at several points during the questioning to protest against the manner in which the investigation was being conducted. The City Treasurer repeatedly stressed that he was concentrating on the problem of the city's "billions of dollars" and did not recollect such "insignificant things" as whether or not the car which drove him to golf clubs or friends' houses in the country were city-owned or not.

Hungary Loosens Nazi Noose

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 24 (AP)—Hungary is endeavoring to curtail its economic commitments to Germany as another step in the policy of nonbelligerence which it hopes to follow until an opportunity for getting out of the war presents itself, advices from Budapest indicated today.

So far, on the basis of available information, Hungary apparently sees little opportunity for any concrete peace action pending an Allied invasion of the Balkans.

Meanwhile, dispatches from Budapest to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung disclosed, German-Hungarian commercial negotiations which recently were postponed until September have "now been put off indefinitely." German proposals for increased deliveries of Hungarian wheat have been declined, according to Budapest reports, although Hungary will adhere to the present quota levels.

Hungarians are reported greatly concerned over the possibility that Budapest may be bombed and are trying to have it declared an open city. At the same time Hungarian Government officials have petitioned Berlin for permission to withdraw several thousand troops doing police duty in the Ukraine which, if granted, would bring home the last contingent of Hungarians from the Russian war theater. All Hungarian combat troops were withdrawn from Russia last winter.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
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Maud W. Park Saw Suffrage Through

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

On Aug. 26, just 23 years ago, by the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, women of the United States were given the right to vote. They were no longer in the class with criminals and the insane, who are deprived of the franchise. But how many young women who go to the polls today take cognizance of the fact that their voting privilege was won for them at the cost of work, sacrifice, and ridicule by pioneers in the woman's movement?

Mrs. Maud Wood Park of Maine, one of these pioneers, believes too few of them are aware that women's rights are not something to be taken for granted, but rather to be cherished and improved. An alumna of Radcliffe College, she has presented to that institution an extensive collection of books, records, clippings, and pictures, designed to form the nucleus of a permanent collection and provide valuable material on the history of women's progress in the United States. As young women realize what it meant to win the vote, they will grow in an appreciation of their responsibility for using it wisely, she believes.

Records for Radcliffe

The collection is being formally opened at Radcliffe, less than half a century from the time that petitions opposing woman suffrage were being circulated on the campus and Prof. Lewis Gates was assigning to his English students daily themes on the subject. One of two in a class of 70 who were in favor of it was Maud Wood. Her theme was read with that of another student who took the opposite side, and she was promptly labeled as a "women's rightser." However, her views on the subject did not crystallize until opposition developed in concrete form on the campus, she says.

The wife of one of the college officers gave a tea for seniors, Mrs. Park recalls, at which there was an antisuffrage speaker and at which "anti" petitions were circulated among the girls. Many of them signed, but some of those who did were troubled. In all fairness, they thought they should hear the other side, too. They asked Maud Wood if she could get a speaker representing the suffrage side. This was easy, there was Alice Stone Blackwell. But Maud thought there should be a debate, and she ran up against a snag there. No one wanted to pit his wits against the noted and skillful Miss Blackwell. So, Maud did the next best thing—arranged for questions from the floor. The meeting was a great success from every angle, including that of the cause of woman suffrage. It won converts, among them, Maud.

Became an Advocate

She became a member and active worker in the Massachusetts Suffrage Association and, in 1900, went to Washington to attend the last meeting at which Susan B. Anthony presided as President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, a position in which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt succeeded her.

The young suffrage advocate realized there for the first time what it had cost to win for women the advantages they then had in education and other fields, and she decided to enlist actively and work for further gains. Mrs. Park hopes that the light thrown upon the struggle by the collection she has just given to Radcliffe will similarly awaken modern young women.

She felt, after the Washington meeting, that college women, who had the benefit of education, should exert their influence. After months of work, she got only 25 charter members for the College Equal Suffrage League, of which she was the first President. But it grew and, in 1908, the National College Equal Suffrage Association was founded.

Gave All Her Time

Mrs. Park in the meantime had married; but her husband, a distinguished Boston architect, had passed on, and she then gave her whole time to the suffrage movement. She went to Washington in 1916 to head the Congressional Committee in charge of work for the Nineteenth Amendment, and saw the defeats which preceded the final victory. In January, 1918, for instance, it won in the House by one vote, but was defeated in the Senate by two votes the following October. In 1919, it was started all over again and Mrs. Park credits Mrs. Catt's able statesmanship with its success. The members of the Suffrage Association were known as "front door lobbyists" because they never used any "back door" methods. Mrs. Catt's plan was to build up state strength by getting state amendments for suffrage. Thus the number of presidential electors for whom women were entitled to vote was increased from 91 to 326. This made the women a powerful factor in national elections. In June, 1919, the measure passed the Senate with two votes to spare and, in August, 1920, Tennessee—the final state—ratified. On August 26, the Secretary of State proclaimed the national amendment.

After suffrage was won, the League of Women Voters was formed under Mrs. Catt's leadership, to educate women to vote intelligently. Mrs. Park was its first President.

Although long a worker in the cause of women's rights, Mrs. Park is not an advocate of what she terms the proposed "Equal Rights (miscalled) Amendment." This calls for identity of legislation for men and women, she points out, and "would lead to great confusion. It would mean women would have to bear arms, for instance. Blanket legislation is always dangerous," she declares, "particularly with 48 heads under the blanket."

"Remember the Ladies" is the inscription on the room in Alice Mary Longfellow Hall at Radcliffe College where the Maud Wood Park Collection on the woman suffrage movement is to be housed.

The inscription is an excerpt from a letter written by Abigail Adams in 1776 to her husband in the Continental Congress: "I long to hear that you have decided for independency. And by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors."

The collection is to be in three sections. The first will include pictures of the forerunners of the equal suffrage pioneers: Anne Hutchinson, Margaret Brent and Abigail Adams; early advocates of public speech, Frances Wright, Abby Kelley and Angelina Grimke; of public education, Emma Willard and Mary Lyon; writers, Lydia Child and Margaret Fuller; the first woman doctor, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, an aunt of Alice Blackwell's; the first woman clergyman, Antoinette Brown Blackwell, an aunt, and the first woman lawyer, Belle Mansfield.

Imposing Photographs

Also, there will be the early leaders of the organized movement, Lucy Stone, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Susan B. Anthony, and later ones, headed by Mrs. Catt and including Mrs. Park, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Miss Blackwell, Mary Garrett Hay and Helen Gardener.

The second section will be devoted to the Massachusetts League which included among its noted workers, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Miss Blackwell, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Pauline Agassiz Shaw and Mrs Mary Hutchison.

The third section will trace gains singe 1920.

Miss Blackwell will be guest of honor at the program opening the collection and Mrs. Park and Vera Micheles Dean, a Radcliffe Trustee and Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association, will be speakers August 26.

(Upper left) Mrs. Maud Wood Park as a Radcliffe graduate in the class of '98. (At the right) Mrs. Park, distinguished suffrage leader, as she appears today. (Upper center) Spectacular methods had their place in advertising the Woman's Journal, a force in the woman suffrage campaign. Margaret Foley, a suffrage speaker, about to ascend in a captive balloon at Lawrence, Mass., August, 1910. (Below) Ready for a suffrage parade. Members of the party unidentified, owing to the motoring veils which securely anchored their broad-brimmed hats.

By a Staff Photographer

Women Need Active Gratitude For Nineteenth Amendment

Interest in Public Affairs—No. 7

By Sara A. Whitehurst
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

It is true that women have progressed during the period following 1920, when the Nineteenth Amendment gave the franchise to women—but the number of women actively participating in public affairs, as leaders, is a great disappointment to women.

The lack of women in key positions, both in and out of government, has disturbed leaders of women for some time. Even during this war period when approximately 16,000,000 women in the United States are working, of whom 2,000,000 are producing the munitions of war; when women are serving as WACS, WAVES, SPARS, Marines, and nurses, no great leaders of women have been given places on outstanding policy-forming boards.

Are Women Incompetent?

Is it because the intelligence, education, discernment and ability of women are not comparable to those of men?

From my experience in serving on boards where I am the only woman member, I can truthfully say that men have some of the great attributes of women and also some of their weaknesses. Sex is not the criteria. However, there are several very definite reasons why women's progress in public affairs has been retarded.

The lack of interest by the majority of women in the subject of government causes them to refrain from intelligent participation in politics. Many of them shrug their shoulders and say, "All politics is unclean," failing to realize that "politics" means the science of government and will be just as clean as the participants make it.

In order to receive recognition for themselves, and for those women who are desirous of a career in public affairs, women must study legislation; they must go to the polls to vote at primary as well as general elections; they must refrain from criticizing those women who are trying to develop a public career for themselves.

The greatest drawback to the progress of women in this field is due to the women themselves. They do not support women in securing appointments or seeking election. They often maintain a jealous attitude toward the woman who is promoted, even if they do not desire such office themselves. The majority of women who have succeeded nationally, statewide, or locally have done so in spite of women. Men are responsible for the rapid rise of women in this country. This may be debated by women, but check the career of every woman who has risen to any great height in public affairs and you will find that men have played a leading part in her appointments and elections.

More Work Needed

Women's progress in the political organization field has been at a standstill for years. Both major parties have women's organizations, but they are usually dormant until just before each election; then they bestir themselves and work for candidates selected by the male members of the party.

Partisan groups and nonpartisan groups should develop a program of education. A political science department should be organized where the fundamentals of politics (the science of government) could be taught and where members could familiarize themselves with the present-day setup of all governmental agencies.

Committees should be organized to see that women register and vote on election day. Women should offer to go to homes and take other women to the polls.

Non-partisan groups will show some reluctance to participate in such activities, but they should be convinced that if women are to be elected to outstanding places in public affairs, they will have to prove to the men that they are serious about politics and about the type of men and women presented to them for election to office.

The greatest need in this country today is greater participation of women in public affairs. Women struggled for the privilege of the vote before 1920; they served jail sentences and went on hunger strikes for the cause. We need more of that pioneering spirit now.

Leaves Are Not 'Leavings' Nowadays—They're Food

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We're trying so hard, and we're learning so fast, that insofar as the utilization of food by-products is concerned we'll soon be almost as wise as our great-grandmothers, or as the unlettered peasants of less fortunate countries. We've learned a lot. But we must learn a great deal more.

Green leaves comprise one of the neglected foods. They furnish flavor, nourishment, and bulk, yet, unless they have been specially purchased at a considerable price, they are apt to be thrown away. And they shouldn't be.

Cauliflower leaves are almost always thrown away, yet the tender inner ones are delicious if torn into bits and added to the salad bowl. If there are sufficient of these leaves they may be shredded and made into a coleslaw far more delicate and flavorsome than its cabbage counterpart. Or they may be coarsely shredded, quick-boiled, and seasoned with savory drippings, salt, ginger, and lemon juice, or dressed with sour cream, salt, pepper, and caraway seeds.

When buying radishes, choose those with fresh green leaves. The tender young inner leaves may be crisped and added to the salad bowl for tang and variety, the others may be cooked with the spinach. You will be surprised how much the leaves from two bunches of fresh radishes will extend your pound or two of spinach, and what a delicious flavor it will have.

And right now I want to suggest keeping a leaf bag. A well-washed flour or salt bag is excellent for the purpose. Just pop into it various food leaves as they accumulate, keep the bag in the refrigerator, and when soup-making time comes around, dump the contents in the pot about half an hour before the soup is to be taken from the fire and strained. Almost all the food value of the leaves, as well as their strength and flavor, will be in the soup.

Of course you use the kohlrabi and the young turnip leaves, the tender ones in the salad, or cooked like cabbage, the tougher ones in the soup.

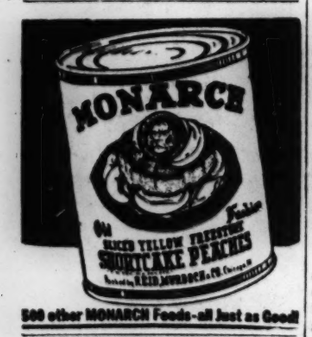
And if you don't braise all the tough green outer leaves from lettuce, romaine, escarole, and chicory, you're missing something.

If you have more celery leaves than you need for the immediate soup or stew, dry and salt them. Be sure that they are clean and free of grit and decayed bits, then spread them out on a sheet or paper on a cooky sheet, and either dry them in the sun or in the oven after the cake or roast has been removed and the oven almost cooled. When completely dry and brittle, crumble them, put them in a paper bag with a little salt, shake to mix thoroughly, and keep dry and dark. There they are for when you need them for soup or stew or casserole. The same process may be applied to an overstock of mint or parsley.

We all buy chives from time to time, and very expensive they've been this season, too. Almost as good are the green spikes from sprouting onions. They have a stronger flavor, so they must be more finely minced and more sparingly used. And just because you've used the green sprout doesn't mean that you must throw the onion away. Just put it back in the vegetable bin and it will sprout all over again.

One of the least known and most useful of the "free-for-nothing" greens is the carrot leaf, that graceful, fuzzy, fernlike frond. The old fronds are useless, but a few of the tender little leaves added to the salad bowl will make for interest, variety and savor. The remaining fronds may be used in the soup pot. The green fronds from one fresh bunch of carrots will furnish as much flavor as the carrots themselves would have given.

And have you ever tried a carrot plant? It is pretty and hardy and nice to have about. Next time you get a carrot with a fresh green top, break all the leaves off a quarter of an inch above the top of the carrot, then slice the top off about an inch down and put in a shallow dish of water, cut side down. Put in the kitchen window or any bright warm place, keep the water replenished, and that's all there is to it. Pretty soon a feathery green plant will be in full swing. And since fresh carrots may be bought all year round you can be pretty well assured of an emergency green at all seasons.



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Goliath Has His Own Way With Betty and Fred

By Laura Haddock
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Betty found Goliath one afternoon in front of the grocer's. He was huddling timidly on the tailboard of an enormous truck and was plainly much too young to fly. How he got onto the truck will forever remain a mystery. Perhaps an extra high wind blew him out of the nest and he landed opportunely on a city-bound van. It doesn't really matter, because anyway Betty picked him up and took him home.

Her life with Goliath from then on was pure trial and error. How one went about nurturing a baby bird, she had no slightest idea. And Goliath was above all things small and young. However, he was a bird of character. From the outset he took the matter of his upbringing into his own hands.

Take the feeding problem, for instance. Goliath handled this with considerable aplomb, merely opening his mouth wide. Naturally it was only a matter of time before Betty realized she was supposed to put something into it. What that something should be, she of course didn't quite know. Fortunately she tried bits of bread soaked in milk, and Goliath loved it! In fact, he declined from then on to eat anything else. Even lettuce leaves failed to move him. Goliath, being a notional little thing, seemed to resent deeply the eye-dropper with which Betty tried to feed him water. This baffled her for a while but eventually, she learned to take some cold water in her mouth and let him have it a little at a time as he perched, beak ajar, on her finger.

Goliath's Idea

Ingenious as this may sound, even it was not Betty's idea. It was Goliath's. Pecking delicately at his mistress's lips when she wasn't watching him, he finally conveyed to her the idea that it was thus his mother would have fed him. Betty declares that the beginning of the end to Betty's gleam of approval in Goliath's eye now assures her that she is becoming more like a mother-bird every day.

Betty suspects, too, that Goliath has now grown mature enough to eat by the peck-method, though she can't be certain. It would be just like him, she says, to keep on malingering because he likes service.

Shoulder Best Perch

His favorite perch, now that he can perch, is the rung of the nearest chair, except when Betty or Fred is around. He much prefers the human shoulder, and sits for hours pecking gently at an ear or taking cozy naps with his head under his diminutive wing, as the mood strikes him.

One day, not long age, Betty came home and discovered Goliath on the window sill exchanging polite remarks through the screen with a sparrow. It looked like the The time had come, she figured, for Goliath to go free, now that he was big enough to fly. So she took him out to the nearest park and set him down wistfully among a company of sparrows who were making their midday meal off a flower bed.

Goliath beeped a greeting or two and hopped tentatively among the other birds—who proceeded to pay little or no attention. Betty, feeling a trifle anxious about her fledgling, watched a while, and when Goliath continued to make no progress, her heart went out to him.

"How about it, baby, want to come back?" she said. Goliath heard her and seemed to make up his mind. With one last glance at the sparrows, he turned his tail on them and flew like a homing pigeon—only smaller—back to his familiar perch on Betty's shoulder. So now he's back home again—and Betty and Fred are still not sure what species of bird he is, but they really don't care.

Food Supplies for Venezuela Aided by American Mission

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)—This vast, rich, paradoxical land of food shortage and fabulously fertile soil will soon be hungry no more, and its sky-high living prices, which have become legend throughout the Hemisphere, will drop to a decent level.

The reason is a fair-planning food mission from the United States which, working through the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, already has laid the groundwork for a vast increase in the production of animal and vegetable foods.

It is something new under the Latin-American sun, but it is a phase of the good-neighbor policy in which all are going to benefit, from the farmer to the businessman.

For generations Venezuela has not been producing enough food. Its agriculture has languished, its city dwellers have paid high prices, and poverty has been rife among the lower classes. It was not because the land was poor. It was just that its farmers didn't know what to do about it.

Model Farms Built

Repressed and oppressed for 28 years under the Dictator Juan Vicente Gomez, the campesino planted a meager crop, used some of it, sold what he could and scraped a bare living from the earth. With the passing of Gomez in 1935 came enlightenment, and the first steps toward an agricultural rehabilitation and development of production.

The Government has done much in those eight years, establishing model farms and experimental stations, but the country still needs food.

That is the mission of the group of American agriculturists headed by G. L. Crawford, Mississippi-born Texas A. & M. graduate with years of agricultural extension work and help to the small farmer to his credit. He is a soil conservation expert with experience in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands who was called back from his Mississippi farm to head this project of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs.

Mission of Experts

With him are men like Dr. C. E. O'Neal of Jackson, Miss., an animal husbandry man, and Otto L. Hubp, a dairy specialist with more than 20 years of cattle raising in Mexico. Dr. O'Neal and Mr. Crawford once attended Mississippi State College together; Mr. Hubp and Dr. O'Neal both received degrees from Kansas State College at Manhattan. Also in the mission are W. Guy Kincannon of Olustee, Okla., an agronomist, and Romualdo J. Blas, bilingual refrigeration engineer from San Francisco.

These men, and others who will join them, are working hand in hand with technicians from the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture and with the Agriculture Minister, Rodolfo Rojas, in a program destined to change the entire basis of Venezuelan agriculture.

Known locally as the S. C. I. P. A. (Sociedad Co-operative Inter-Americana de Produccion de Alimentos), the million-dollar program is strictly co-operative with a three-year project planned to get the small farmer into a maximum of production. Each Government is paying its own technicians, with both pooling equal amounts for the mission's work in developing the Republic's agricultural needs.

Briefly, the outline calls for taking an area, showing the small farmer how to farm it, planning his crops, establishing rotation and gaining his co-operation in the three-year plan. At the same time the SCIPA will further the establishment of irrigation, drainage, passable roads, storage plants and market facilities.

Argentina Draws Noose Tight On Throat of Press and Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 24—Nationalism and centralism continue to develop as the extremist features of the Ramirez military dictatorship in Argentina, according to reliable reports reaching this capital.

Spokesmen of the regime, however, indignantly denied there was any suggestion of a "total state" or anything approaching totalitarianism when it was pointed out to them that these two classes of extremism had been manifest in certain non-democratic states of Europe.

Latest measures in Buenos Aires have been directed toward centralization of press control, tightening of broadcasting rules and sterner application of the state of siege.

Centralized press control is already practically established, with the confirmation of Lieut. Col. Hector J. Ladvocat as Director-General of the Bureau of Information and Press News of the Presidency. A decree establishing formally the new office is expected soon. Meantime, the military press dictator has laid down certain guiding rules for journalists.

Must Call No Names

He says that he will not tolerate either favoritism or injustice, but everything must pass through his office. He recommended newspapermen to refrain from the use of "inappropriate terms, epithets and any derogatory adjectives" when referring to the executives or prominent personalities of all nations. "Argentina has no quarrel with any country whatsoever," he declared. It is his intention to "put down with a firm hand the employment of excessive language in cables, reports and editorial comments," he added.

The Government denies, however, that it has any official newspaper or news agency to voice its opinions on the problems before the country, or is making any attempt through the press to "shape public opinion toward any determined solution of such problems."

The Postmaster-General, Lieut.-Colonel Impert, in laying down new broadcasting rules, banned foreign languages and retransmission of overseas services. War news was restricted by the decree that at least 50 per cent of radio information must be related to Argentina. Other news must be given, first, under the classification of American continental information and, finally, from "other countries." When Mussolini fell Argentines listened in, first, to a long list of routine national news items, chiefly about visitors and banquets. More time was consumed on continental affairs and then the announcer had to rush the "big news" in the few minutes left to him.

Some Local Improvements

There have been some definite improvements in local transmissions. There was general praise for the new regulations to prohibit all horse racing information, to limit advertising, to censor presentations with vulgar scenes or disfiguring the language and to require at least 30 minutes daily on Argentine history, geography or culture. In practice, so far, however, the State station has monopolized a large part of the radio time with interruptions of government announcement and military propaganda.

"No outsiders are required in the teaching profession," declared Col. Eldio O. Anaya, the Minister of Education, who laid down that "the first duty of a teacher is to teach his pupils patriotism." The country no longer needed assistance from overseas, he indicated when expounding a program of intensified nationalistic education.

President Ramirez has repealed martial law but warned territorial governors that the state of siege is still in force. This, he said, is to avoid any possible misinterpretation which might result in doctrinal controversies.

The military dictator added that the Government "cannot at present see its way to fixing a date for the repeal of the state of siege, as the present circumstances do not make it possible to foresee when it will be feasible to re-establish in full the rights granted under the Constitution."

Cupid Gets Triple A 'Phone Priority—Ring in Brazil to Mean Ring in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—A Washington stenographer enlisted the aid of the War Department, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the American Red Cross and an air transportation line Aug. 23 to arrange a marriage by telephone with her soldier sweetheart in Brazil.

The stenographer, Miss Bernice Edna Lynch of Withers, W. Va., accompanied by a clergyman, tried for three days to get her fiance, Corp. Bernard F. Trainor, on the telephone at Natal, Brazil, the Government agencies were told, but censorship made it impossible to give the Natal operator sufficient information to locate him.

Asked for help in notifying Corporal Trainor that Miss Lynch will make another attempt, Acting Secretary of War Robert A. Lovett and Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, arranged to give the forthcoming telephone call a Triple A priority—the next thing to a war message.

Meantime, other agencies sought to get notice of the renewed wedding date to Corporal Trainor, who first suggested the telephone ceremony. Western Union reported it could give no assurance of a cable reaching him in time because of American and Brazilian censorship.

The Pan American-Airways system, however, that it would give a duplicate message to the pilot of a plane scheduled to reach Natal tomorrow.

While Corporal Trainor didn't perceive the difficulties ahead in arranging the telephone marriage, the censor who handled his letter requesting the ceremony foresaw trouble. A penciled note on the letter to Miss Lynch bore this information:

"Sorry, no one can telephone from Brazil. I haven't talked to my girl for two years. The Censor."

War Opens Doors To U. S. Inventors

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 24 (AP)—The war has given inventors an unusually good chance for a hearing and their work has improved steadily, says Charles F. Kettering, Vice-President in Charge of Research and Development of the General Motors Corporation.

"Today, more than ever, an inventor has an opportunity of getting his brainchild before unbiased observers," declared Mr. Kettering, here to preside at the National Inventors Council's monthly meeting.

He reported approximately 160,000 inventions submitted to the council since the war began and at least 3 per cent of them forwarded to military authorities for study and possible adoption.

Drive on Axis Forecast On Sea, Land, and Air

Continued from Page 1

ever, that events in weeks and months to come would justify the hard work which he said had been expended here in Quebec on the Allied plan for victory.

On the whole, the British Prime Minister said, things are better than when he met the President at Casablanca and at Washington last May. Another great operation has been successfully accomplished, he said, with all Sicily "prostrate"—but apparently enjoying it.

Mr. Churchill said he looked forward to great steps being taken to beat down the enemy one after another. Strong and healthy accomplishments have been achieved in Quebec, he added.

People Help Effort

Mr. Roosevelt chose in his remarks to stress the part the people of the Allied nations are playing in the effort to bring total victory. Conferences are important, he said, but so are the efforts of the people in the mines, factories, and fields.

Mr. Churchill applauded his statement. All in all, the President said, the conference has been a tremendous success.

He and Mr. Churchill, Mr. Roosevelt continued, had sat up into the early morning hours trying to prepare some spot news for the press conference and had failed utterly.

On his theme of the manner in which the people are assisting, Mr. Roosevelt said that the war was not being run by conferences alone, since the problem goes far deeper than that. The war effort in the field has gone extremely well, he said, but it is from the average citizen that soldiers get the things they eat and wear and the ships which move them.

There has been a magnificient effort in all of the Allied countries, the Chief Executive declared, and it must be kept to a high pitch.

Military, naval, and airmen cannot win the war alone, Mr. Roosevelt added, but must have their work implemented by the people in vital industries.

Close Call in Blitz

QUEBEC, Aug. 24 (AP)—Winston Churchill had a narrow escape during the London blitz of November, 1940, it was disclosed yesterday.

The British Prime Minister was dining at 10 Downing Street, his official residence, with Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Minister for Air, and Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information.

A bomb fell on the Treasury Building next door, demolishing it and killing 12 people.

The dining-room chandelier at 10 Downing Street plopped right into the center of the Prime Minister's table, but no one was hurt.

Mr. Churchill insisted that his loyal cook go down into the air-raid shelter, but she refused to go without completing the meal service.

The Prime Minister and his two Cabinet members stayed at their table.

Walker Finds Interest Low In Politics on Trip to N. Y.

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General who took over his party's national chairmanship after James A. Farley had twice carried the New Deal to national victory, gave himself the run-around here today, after declaring on his recent circle trip that the people were not interested in politics when politics pure and simple were the purpose of Mr. Walker's trip from Washington to New York.

Specifically, it was to talk over the Lieutenant-Governorship situation with New Deal leaders in New York, and when this was written in mid-afternoon, Mr. Walker was in secret conference with New York leaders at the Commodore Hotel. No one connected with the hotel press offices of the newspaper press services were able to assess the business in the meeting.

Mr. Farley, who was not invited to the conference, also was on the outside looking in—if he cared to look in. Mr. Farley, in this connection, is Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and, according to party procedure and etiquette, is supposed to have a leading hand in the picking of a candidate for the Lieutenant Governor post, made vacant by the recent passing of Thomas W Wallace, Republican incumbent.

Administration Interested

The advent of Mr. Walker into the picture is seen by old-time political observers here as clearly indicating that, while the public may not be interested in politics today, the Administration in Washington is most decidedly interested in keeping New York State in the New Deal column on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1944.

With every straw vote poll showing Mr. Roosevelt the voters' favorite for a fourth term and five states with the biggest electoral vote already lined up for the President by the straw vote takers, Roosevelt interest naturally centers in the President's home state where there is a decided sentiment, first, against the fourth term, and, secondly, ad infinitum, some other things.

Mr. Farley is the head and front of this offensive. This may, or may not, account for the fact that he is not in today on Mr. Walker's private talks with New Deal adherents who are in high party posts.

While nothing definite is known regarding the names that are being brought out of the hat in the Walker huddle, indications are that Lithgow Osborne, formerly Conservation Commission and now with the office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation, was getting a friendly going-over. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, now registered as a member of the American Labor Party, brought Mr. Osborne into the picture last week when the Court of Appeals ruled for an election on Nov. 2 to fill the lieutenant-governorship vacancy.

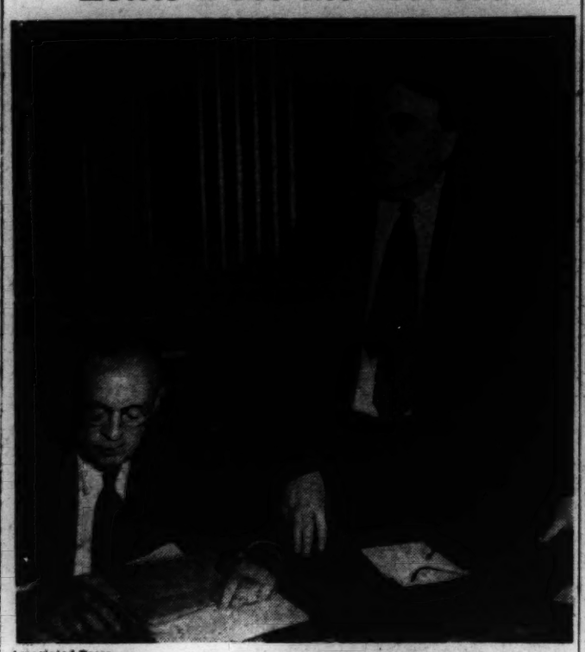
There are, however, other names in the hat, among them that of Joseph T. Higgins, who holds the New Deal job of Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District; State Senator John J. Dunnigan, long-time Democratic member of the Legislature in Albany and close political friend of Edward J. Flynn, Bronx "boss"; Mayor Joseph J. Kelly, of Buffalo, who has declared that "Barkis is willin' "; Mayor Vincent Corrou, of Utica, and William H. Morgan, of Cortland County.

The Democrats meet here tonight under Mr. Farley's chairmanship to nominate a candidate. It goes without saying that the result of Mr. Walker's conference with New Deal leaders will have an important bearing on what the nominating convention does.

The Republicans nominate in Albany late tomorrow. Indications today were that Joe R. Hanley, President pro tem of the State Senate and Acting Lieutenant Governor, will emerge as the Republican candidate.

The American Labor Party has projected a tentative candidate in the person of Joseph V. O'Leary, whose nomination was put over at a State party meeting here on Saturday, when State Committee leaders flattened out the Left Wing and wrote their own conservative slate.

Lewis Does the Honors



Associated Press

Kennedy 'Meets' the Labor Board

It was something of an analogy when at the NLRB hearing on the anthracite wage demand John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, introduced Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the U. M. W., a former member of the Board, as a witness for the hard-coal men.

Japan's 14 Months on Kiska: Complete Base Built for Allies

Continued from Page 1

five two-man submarines. A Marine Corps officer told us they were demolished by the retreating Japanese. Some of our guards were sporting heavy black enemy rubber raincoats. We visited other buildings—quarters, storehouses, and a machine shop for making precision tools. Some of the buildings are roofless and most of them show the effects of fire and demolition.

Badly strafed mustard-colored Navy motorcycles and a small black sedan are parked by the roadside, perhaps for good. Most of the vehicles on Kiska have been strafed, or bombed, or both.

The road around the harbor from the submarine base to the main Navy camp is about three miles long, is rough, but is well-drained. Either it has escaped bombing and shelling or was kept in repair up to the last moment. Walking along it, we noticed a first-rate system of telephone-pole installations with which the Japanese strung communication and electric lines over the island.

After a half hour's walk in the mud and rain, we were picked up by soldiers who had salvaged a Japanese truck and were running it on Japanese gasoline.

All the way to the main camp we passed United States and Canadian soldiers who had set up housekeeping in caves and fox holes cut into the hillsides. Fires were burning at the mouths of caves and our men were trying to restore their clothes and sleeping bags from the effects of the characteristic Aleutian rain.

Signs of Bombing

The truck groaned to a halt on the steep hill leading down into the Navy camp, the main Japanese installation on the island. Considering the extensive shelling and bombing Kiska suffered, we were surprised to see how many buildings were left standing behind their tundra-sod barricades. All, however, show signs of bombing and strafing. A few are completely demolished. A cement warehouse has been destroyed and its contents have spread and hardened in the rain.

The surrounding hills are pock-marked with bomb and shell craters.

Near the water's edge stands a plane hangar, partially demolished as the result of a direct hit. Although the biggest building in the area, it would fit half a dozen times in any of the hangars on our Aleutian bases. Here, as elsewhere, all the planes are wrecks. There is an unexploded booby trap in the hangar so we inspected it from a distance.

Near by the powerhouse has a hole in its roof, but otherwise is intact. Across a Japanese-inscribed instrument panel a United States Army engineer has written in pink chalk: "Inspected and ready for use." Japanese dynamos soon will be giving us light.

Not far from the powerhouse is an underground storehouse. Strewn in the mud outside of its low entrance are fur-lined great-coats, shoes, small suitcases, and some medical supplies. Warehouses throughout the camp were kept well-stocked right up to the end. There were no indications from what we found that the Japanese were suffering from shortages of clothing, food, or munitions. Both at the main camp and in the hills beyond stores of canned goods, biscuits, rice, and other foodstuffs were found.

Very few personal effects were found on Kiska. What the Japanese did leave behind was evidence of 14 months of labor under harshly trying circumstances.

McNutt Requests 2,600,000 To Shift to War-Vital Jobs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (AP)—Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Paul V. McNutt, called today for 2,600,000 workers to shift from nonessential to "war useful" jobs between now and July 1 of next year.

He said in a statement that 2,100,000 are needed before New Year's, and appealed for persons in doubt about the war-usefulness of their jobs to consult local offices of the United States Employment Service.

Warnings already have gone out to draft-age fathers to get into essential work, but the new statement invited movement of workers from nonessential activities regardless of whether or not they are liable to the draft.

"It is easy to see," Mr. McNutt said, "why such large-scale transfers must take place. The military services plan to expand from 9,300,000 to 11,300,000 between July, 1943, and July, 1944. These men and women will be drawn from war-useful jobs as well as from other occupations. At the same time, as our commitments on the battlefronts multiply, the war industries are required to meet rising schedules of production. They must replace the men drawn into war service, replace those they lose from accidents, normal deaths, retirements and other kinds of turnover, and add enough skilled workers to assure that production schedules are met within specified periods."

Text of Joint Statement Issued by U. S. and Britain

Continued from Page 1

the unanimous recommendations of the combined chiefs of staff. Agreement was also reached upon the political issues underlying or arising out of the military operations.

It was resolved to hold another conference before the end of the year between British and American authorities, in addition to any tripartite meeting which it may be possible to arrange with Soviet Russia. Full reports of the decisions so far as they affect the war against Germany and Italy will be furnished to the Soviet Government.

Consideration has been given during the conference to the question of relations with the French Committee of Liberation and it is understood that an announcement by a number of governments will be made in the latter part of the week.

Evatt: Japan Must Be Disarmed

MELBOURNE, Aug. 24 (AP)—Formation of a great Southwest Pacific zone of security against aggression after the present war was foreseen today by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australian Minister of External Affairs.

Dr. Evatt, in a newspaper article, suggested implementing the Atlantic Charter to assure the maintenance of security in the Pacific and Asiatic spheres as well as everywhere else in the world.

"Japan must be disarmed," he wrote.

The Cabinet officer called, too, for at least preliminary planning of the Commonwealth's "opportunities and responsibilities" once the Japanese have been stripped of their Pacific conquests.

He said Australia will have to be "concerned" not only with such neighboring islands as Timor, New Caledonia, and the Solomons, but also with islands far distant from its shores. He added:

"Of course, we have no desire for aggrandizement or to prejudice the sovereignty of the Netherlands, France or Portugal. But we cannot afford again to have defense areas of such weakness that they will again attract unwelcome attention.

"Common preparation is the one guarantee for all. I therefore visualize the formation of a great Southwest Pacific zone of security against aggression, and in its establishment Australia must act with such colonial powers as Holland, France and Portugal as well as Britain and the United States."

He said that whatever Australia does "will be done in closest cooperation with Britain" because "we are the trustees of British civilization in this part of the world."

Mine Return Puts Issues Up to Lewis

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Government headed toward a showdown with John L. Lewis today by returning the mines of 53 coal operators to them despite Mr. Lewis's stand that his United Mine Workers would stay on the job until Oct. 31 only as government employees.

The miners' chieftain kept his own counsel as to what he would do. "No comment," he told reporters.

The companies, operating scores of mines and including some of the larger producers in the industry, are scattered throughout 10 coal-producing states. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, as Fuel Administrator, took over about 3,800 mines on May 1. Five which have not had contracts with the U. W. M. and several holding agreements with the Progressive Mine Workers (American Federation of Labor) previously had been turned back to the private owners.

A spokesman for Secretary Ickes took the attitude of "wait and see what happens" when asked about Mr. Lewis's demand for Government operation of the pits until Oct. 31. Mr. Lewis made the stipulation in sending the miners back to work in June to end the third general coal strike.

The instructions to work, Mr. Lewis told the miners at that time, "will automatically terminate if government control is vacated prior to Oct. 31."

Since then, however, the situation has been altered by congressional enactment of the Connally-Smith Labor Disputes Act raising statutory barriers against strikes without notice and a formal secret ballot.

Since then, also, Mr. Lewis has signed an agreement with Illinois coal producers and made known that he considers it to be a model for settling the soft coal wage dispute. The proposed contract, now before the National War Labor Board for consideration, grants the miners wage increases of about $3 a day including $1.25 daily for underground travel pay, crux of the soft coal wage dispute. Originally, Mr. Lewis had demanded $2 a day wage boost for the bituminous workers.

Since then, Mr. Lewis has recognized the authority of the Labor Board. He attended its hearings yesterday on the anthracite wage dispute. While the anthracite miners originally asked $2 a day additional wages, Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. Secretary-Treasurer, told the Board they would be satisfied with $1.30.

'No' Attitude Scored

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—John L. Lewis, appearing before the National War Labor Board, roared a d[illegible]ation of the anthracite n[illegible]owners for always saying "no" to the miners while taking for themselves "all that the traffic will bear."

The President of the United Mine Workers shouted: "I never yet heard an anthracite operator, or the Anthracite Conference as such, ever concede that a single concession was due a single coal miner in that industry for a quarter of a century."

"These operators never yield anything," he continued. "They always say no. They employ the best talent for saying no. They employ statisticians, researchers, lawyers, and pay them large salaries to serve the corporations and ignore the human rights in the industry."

Mr. Lewis sat in the background during an eight-hour hearing after introducing Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union, who made the principal presentation of the U. M. W.'s demands for higher wages.

Walter Gordon Merritt, Counsel for the Operators, told the Board that overtime rates for work on the sixth day, up to the fortieth hour, should be charged against the "Little Steel" formula, but Board members told him it was the policy to use only straight time hourly earnings in computing the amount allowable under that formula.

The "Little Steel" formula permits a 15 per cent increase over the basic rates of January, 1941.

The Board reserved decision on the 21 demands of 80,000 anthracite miners over which the union and operators negotiated fruitlessly for four months.

The operators, counseling the Board to "hold the line" against inflation, said the demands if granted in their entirety would cost them $131,830,800, and warned that such increases would be passed on to the consumer—in most instances, eastern householders who heat their homes with hard coal.

Himmler

Continued from Page 1

has maintained that position with unbroken continuity.

Police Power Widened

In the early days of the Nazi Government the control of the regular police was vested in the Ministry of Interior. The succeeding years, however, saw continuously greater power passing into the hands of the Secret Police, the Special Political Police, and similar formations which drew their authority from the "extra-constitutional organization" of the Nazi state.

As the Chief of the German Secret Police, Herr Himmler consolidated increasing power into his own hands, virtually absorbing the authority previously exercised through the Interior Ministry. Now in taking over that office he will extend his sway to control of the tremendously complex bureaucratic measures which govern German life. The transfer of Dr. Frick indicates another basic breach within the Nazi hierarchy.]

Army-Navy Calls Cause of Dads' Draft

Continued from Page 1

transfer into essential industries and thus escape the draft is attributed here: (1) to a conviction that Congress may outlaw the fathers' draft when it returns Sept. 14, and (2) a dislike for being called "draft dodgers."

Refusing to comment on the first possibility, Mr. McNutt said of the second feeling, "We do not consider such men draft dodgers."

One of the aims of the "draft-fathers" order is to get more men into critical war jobs, now bothered with a serious manpower shortage.

Order for Induction

When the draft of fathers begins Oct. 1, local boards are instructed to take men in this order:

1. Single men without dependents.
2. Single men with collateral dependents.
3. Married men without children.
4. Men with children (in nondeferrable activities and occupations).
5. Men with children.

Men to be taken first will be those engaged in nondeferrable occupations recently listed by the War Manpower Commission.

Recognizing that there is still a reservoir of approximately 3,000,000 deferred for physical disabilities, General Hershey said, "We are constantly reworking that group and many are inducted every month. The possibility of recovery, however, from Class 4-F is not great in the light of present physical standards of the Army and Navy.

"We shall continue to insist that class 4-F men be reconsidered and inducted where possible, but most of these men will remain in class 4-F until the present physical standards are changed by the Army and Navy.

General Hershey made it clear to local boards that "determinations as to the size of the Army and Navy and the utilization of inducted men are not within the control of the Selective Service system."

He explained that calls for men are placed by the Army and Navy at monthly intervals, and that calls for October, November, and December of this year will run about the same as for the previous three months.

Recognizing that local draft boards are autonomous in deciding whom they will or will not draft, General Hershey appealed between fathers and essential war workers.

"Your work as a local board member has been most outstanding in our war effort," he said, "and I know that you will maintain that record by continuing to defer the necessary men and fill the calls of the armed forces. That being so, we have but one alternative: to complete our calls by taking fathers as they may be needed after all other available men have been exhausted.

"Occupational deferment problems," he warned, "are going to be troublesome, but the system will meet its responsibilities in providing the necessary deferments so as to insure the food, ships, guns, tanks and planes that are so necessary to the millions of men already in the armed forces. Our responsibility is first to those we have sent to war, and we must not fail them. We are challenged as never before. Let us be guided by the greatest good in determining our course.

"The decisions will be difficult and many times unpleasant, but we can bear the burden, knowing that these decisions will bring the end we are all seeking—the early and complete surrender of our enemies."

Survey of Situation

General Hershey described the manpower situation as follows in his letter to the boards:

On July 1, 1943, the national military manpower pool, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

Total registrants, 22,184,000.

Note: In addition, there are 7,387,000 registrants between the ages of 38 and 45, not presently acceptable to the armed forces.

Class 1-C (5,726,000 inducted and 2,297,000 enlisted), 8,023,000.

Note: A substantial number of Class 1-C men have been discharged for disability and other causes, or transferred to the reserve as over age, etc. The number of discharges and transfers will be substantially increased in the coming months.

Class 4-F, 2,976,000.

Class 1 (in process of classification, examination and induction), 1,566,000.

Class 2-A, 307,000.

Class 2-B, 1,066,000.

Class 2-C, 705,000.

Class 3-A, 6,559,000.

Class 3-C, 744,000.

Class 3-D, 59,000.

Class 4-B, C, D and E, 179,000.

From July 1 through Dec. 31, 1943, the calls and men available are as follows:

Calls from Army and Navy (actual) July 1 through Sept. 30, 1943, 966,000; calls from Army and Navy (estimated) Oct. 1 through Dec. 31, 1945 907,000, 1,873,000.

Men available to fill calls:

On July 1 there were 1,568,000 registrants pending classification, awaiting physical examination and in Class 1-A. This number, considering physical disqualifications, etc., should produce men acceptable to the armed forces in the number of 783,000; additional men becoming available July 1 through Dec. 31, 1943, from 18-year-olds and reclassifications, including Class 2-A, Class 2-B, Class 4-F, etc., are estimated at 644,000. 1,427,000.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 24 (AP)—Thousands of Government employees should be inducted before honest-to-goodness fathers with family responsibilities, Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico asserted in an interview—and he promptly named an Undersecretary of the Interior as an example.

"The Federal Government has thousands of civilian personnel that can be inducted and their present services dispensed with," he declared. Citing an instance "which can be multiplied by thousands," he added:

"Abe Fortas, Undersecretary of the Interior, is only around 32 years of age. He has a wife who gets several thousands of dollars a year from the Government. Why shouldn't he be inducted before honest-to-goodness fathers who have family responsibilities?

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LOYAL CITIZENS of our peace-loving nations, praying for protection and deliverance in this war-torn world of today, are united in their desires and efforts to cement the walls of freedom and extend the boundaries of good will. How best shall this worth-while endeavor be carried on, and what are the most effectual ways and means for launching a true offensive for victory? How shall those selfless defenders of our lands be brought safely through the seething billows of relentless evil fighting for the supremacy of the carnal mind—the spirit of the anti-Christ? How shall we best aid in the protection of all those near and dear and see their return to homelands unharmed, with shouts of victory? This is the human cry.

On all sides we behold the increasingly efficient means made available for the warfare and welfare of our armed forces. Bountiful and beneficent are the organized efforts of mankind for humanity's relief and release.

* * *

The right-thinking Christian Scientist gives "tribute to whom tribute is due." He is ever grateful for and co-operative with all right human efforts. While fully recognizing the wealth of good wrought by those not engaged in his own particular means of activity, still he does not fail to realize that the greatest means of deliverance from evil in the Christian warfare of today is in the individual's Christianly scientific right thinking. He knows that if hatred, greed, tyranny, and all evil tendencies started the war, divine Love can end it. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 270), **"If sin makes sinners, Truth and Love alone can unmake them."**

The student of Christian Science is taught through his Leader's writings to give no power or reality to evil; he learns that there is one Mind, and that there has never been another. God is Mind, synonymous with Love. This one Mind, Love, fills all space and is, was, and ever shall be All-in-all throughout time and eternity. Evil, therefore, never had a place, nor did it ever have the power to think. Evil never was a cause, and hence has no effect. Cause and effect belong to God. It is rational to reason from cause to effect. Divine Mind, Love, being all, the destructive qualities of a supposititious carnal mind never actually existed to cause a war. Mrs. Eddy states on page 454 of Science and Health: **"Human hate has no legitimate mandate and no kingdom. Love is enthroned."** When we declare and realize these facts of being, there is no evil power to interfere with or destroy life, for it is "hid with Christ in God."

* * *

What better fortress of strength and safety can we afford our youth, the flower of our nations, than the fortification of divine Love's allness? With Christianly scientific reasoning the tyrannical boasts of the spurious forces of materialism are obliterated and annihilated. The spiritual fact of Love's allness, understood, means the safety of God's children and the true healing of the nations.

So long as we look upon our brave warriors as merely corporeal beings, and seek to protect them as such, we cannot feel certain of their safety. The carnal mind seeks its own level. It wants materiality —carnality—and does not seek spirituality. When we see the true selfhood of our dear ones and all those fighting courageously for our liberty, as spiritual ideas, we are at peace.

* * *

When he entered the den of lions, Daniel was met with the ferocious elements of the carnal mind. But so clearly did he embody spiritual-mindedness that the lions saw nothing in him upon which to prey. They wanted matter—flesh—not spirituality, and so Daniel was safe. His life was "hid with Christ in God." Likewise Daniel's understanding of God's presence and power enabled him to embody such a sense of moral courage that he remained all night unafraid in the midst of the lions. He saw nothing in them to fear, and they saw nothing in him to crave. In Science and Health (p. 514) Mrs. Eddy declares, **"Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm."**

The Bible tells us (Proverbs 16:7), **"When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him."** The Christian Scientist's right thinking, which is his primal contribution to the healing of the present world situation, can be made to "please the Lord;" hence his fearlessness for those whom he would protect, as well as his absence of hatred toward all his so-called enemies. Under the influence of right thinking, destructive weapons will be laid down, in one way or another, and peace come to reign in all lands.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of C. T. Loo Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GROOM AND HORSE": *A Hand Scroll Painting on Paper by Chao Yung (c. 1347)*

IN CHINA of the Yuan Dynasty (1280-1368), the horse was highly favored by the court, for Mongolian horsemen now controlled the throne. The pre-eminent painter of horses was Chao Meng-Fu, who enjoyed the patronage of the court as a member of the Sung imperial family. On one of his paintings he wrote, in calligraphic characters, that when he was young he loved to paint horses, and whenever he got hold of a sheet of paper he must portray a horse upon it. Thus by the time he grew up, he had an excellent technique in equine portraiture. Chao Meng-Fu's devotion to horses has been shared by artists of many periods and places, but no artists have represented the horse with more grace and dignity than the Chinese.

The son of Chao Meng-Fu, Chao Yung, was the author of this scroll. He was contented to follow in the footsteps of his famous father. This portrayal of a groom and horse is characteristic. The calligraphic inscriptions and seals which adorn the generous spaces of this hand scroll are interesting. They provide information about the content of the picture, identify the owners, and record their personal response to the subject.

The "inscription" is a passage of poetry or prose that is worked into the composition of a Chinese painting. It is a practice that is unknown in European art. Often both painting and inscription were by the same hand, and there was consequently a harmony in stroke and mood. The one enhanced the other in the thought expressed. Chang Yee writes: "Besides providing a commentary, the inscription may contain criticism or approbation from other painters (prominent political men, or even the Emperor himself); you will find our paintings often provide interesting social documents in this way."

The characters in the colophon of Chao Yung's scroll may be translated: "In admiration of the divine quality in brush strokes shown through the horse." These characters were inscribed by Emperor Ch'ien Lung (1736-1796), as was the poem in the center. The many seals are those of the Emperor and his son. Ch'ien Lung was a generous patron of the arts. He put seals and inscriptions on many pictures which he owned, with perhaps a certain ostentation which is not held to be in the best Chinese tradition. Today such notations, embellishments, and insignia provide us with added information about the past.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Caché "avec Christ"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS NOS NATIONS amies de la paix, les bons citoyens prient afin d'être protégés, délivrés; bien que le monde soit déchiré par la guerre, ils unissent leurs désirs et leurs efforts pour affermir les remparts de la liberté, pour élargir les sphères de la bienveillance. Comment poursuivrons-nous le mieux ces efforts louables, et quels sont les moyens les plus efficaces pour déclencher l'offensive finale conduisant à la victoire? Quant aux héroïques défenseurs de la liberté, comment leur assurerons-nous un heureux retour à travers les vagues furieuses du mal qu'aucun scrupule n'arrête dans sa lutte pour la suprématie de l'entendement charnel — l'esprit de l'Antéchrist? Comment aiderons-nous le mieux à protéger tous ceux qui nous sont chers, afin qu'ils reviennnent sains et saufs dans leurs foyers, avec des chants de victoire? Voilà ce que réclame le cœur humain.

On voit s'accroître sans cesse le nombre, l'efficacité des méthodes dont peuvent disposer nos troupes; et l'on veille à leur bien-être physique et moral. Pour venir en aide à l'humanité, d'excellentes œuvres ont été fondées et sont généreusement soutenues.

Le Scientiste Chrétien qui pense selon la justice donne "à chacun ce qui lui est dû," et rend honneur au mérite. Il est reconnaissant de tous les bons efforts, prêt à coopérer à leur succès. Il apprécie le bien immense qu'accomplissent des personnes dévouées, même si leur activité s'exerce dans d'autres directions que la sienne; pourtant il se rend compte que le penser juste, chrétiennement scientifique, est le plus sûr moyen d'être délivré du mal au cours de la lutte que doivent soutenir aujourd'hui les chrétiens. Il sait que le divin Amour peut mettre fin à cette guerre qu'ont causée la haine, la convoitise, la tyrannie et d'autres mauvaises croyances. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, a déclaré dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 270): "Si le péché fait les pécheurs, seuls la Vérité et l'Amour peuvent les défaire."

En étudiant les ouvrages de leur Leader, Mrs. Eddy, les Scientistes Chrétiens voient qu'il ne faut attribuer au mal ni pouvoir ni réalité; ils apprennent qu'il existe un seul Entendement et qu'il n'y en a jamais eu d'autre. Dieu est Entendement, et peut être désigné par ce terme, comme aussi par celui d'Amour. L'unique Entendement, l'Amour, remplit l'espace; il est, il était, il sera Tout-en-tout, au cours des âges et pendant l'éternité. Donc le mal n'a point occupé de place, il n'a jamais eu le pouvoir de penser. N'ayant jamais été une cause, il ne saurait produire d'effet. La cause et l'effet sont inhérents à Dieu. Il est logique de raisonner en partant de la cause pour arriver aux effets. L'Entendement divin, l'Amour, étant tout, les qualités destructives d'un entendement charnel hypothétique qui prétendaient causer la guerre n'ont jamais existé dans le domaine du réel. A la page 454 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La haine humaine n'a ni pouvoir légitime, ni royaume. L'Amour est intronisé." Si nous déclarons et comprenons ces faits de l'être, il ne se trouve point de mauvais pouvoir qui puisse entraver ou détruire la vie, car elle est "cachée avec Christ en Dieu."

Aux jeunes qui sont la fleur de nos nations, pouvons-nous offrir une meilleure forteresse, un appui plus efficace que celui-ci: l'assurance que l'Amour divin est tout! Quand on raisonne d'une manière chrétiennement scientifique, les cruelles vantardises des prétendues forces soutexant le matérialisme s'effondrent et disparaissent. La totalité de l'Amour est un fait spirituel dont la compréhension rend évidentes la sécurité des enfants de Dieu et la guérison finale des nations.

Tant que nous considérons nos braves soldats simplement comme des êtres corporels ayant, en cette qualité, besoin de protection, nous ne pouvons avoir l'entière certitude de leur sécurité. L'entendement charnel cherche toujours son niveau. Il désire ce qui est matériel, mondain, il ne prise pas la spiritualité. Quand nous voyons, en tant qu'idée spirituelle, le vrai moi de ceux qui nous sont chers et de tous les courageux défenseurs de la liberté, nous sommes en paix.

Dans la fosse aux lions, Daniel rencontra les éléments féroces de l'entendement charnel. Mais sa spiritualité était si complète que les lions ne virent en lui rien dont ils pussent faire leur proie. Ils cherchaient non pas les qualités spirituelles, mais la matière, la chair; aussi Daniel était-il en sécurité. Sa vie était "cachée avec Christ en Dieu." Comprenant la présence et le pouvoir divins, Daniel put manifester à tel point le courage moral qu'il resta toute la nuit au milieu des lions sans être effrayé. Chez eux, il ne voyait rien qui lui inspirât de la crainte; et chez lui, eux ne trouvaient rien qui excitât leurs désirs. Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 514), Mrs. Eddy déclare: "Le courage moral est 'le lion de la tribu de Juda,' le roi du royaume mental."

La Bible nous dit: "Quand l'éternel prend plaisir aux voies d'un homme, il réconcilie même ses ennemis avec lui" (Proverbes 16:7). C'est avant tout par le penser juste que les Scientistes Chrétiens contribuent à guérir la situation dans laquelle se trouve aujourd'hui le monde, et "l'éternel prend plaisir" à leurs bons efforts; aussi sont-ils sans crainte au sujet de ceux qu'ils désirent protéger, et n'éprouvent-ils aucune haine envers leurs prétendus ennemis. Tôt ou tard, sous l'influence du penser juste, la lutte prendra fin, les agresseurs mettront bas leurs armes destructives, et la paix régnera dans tous les pays.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

A Room in Chelsea

SETTLING IN CHELSEA—about a twenty-minute ride from Westminster, as I remember it—was an adventure. Only a block or two from the river, in the King's Road, I had found a pleasant room on the top floor of an early Victorian house which would, I imagined, be an ideal place to work. My landlord was an artist, who had picked up somewhere the most beautiful chest of drawers I had ever seen—walnut, of a severe design. With a copper or pewter bowl of nasturtiums on top of it, this chest became a never-ending delight; and when, months later, I left for home and had to leave it behind, after making all arrangements for acquiring and shipping it, I was as sad as at leaving an old and dear friend.

* * *

Below my windows, there were dozens of little tree-shaded back gardens. Carlyle and Rossetti had lived close by, John Singer Sargent's home was not far away, and down the street was Chelsea Old Church where, it is sometimes said, Henry the Eighth married Jane Seymour. The Thames flowed within a stone's throw of the church. Here, in the meadows, Sir Thomas More had walked. There was Cheyne Walk to explore, and numberless little secluded "mews" (now charming small houses with plants growing neatly in pots and boxes before them, with stone stairs, and cobbled courts.) Old houses of a larger build occupied most of the space—not much older than early nineteenth century, but the little ones in the hidden courts looked far more venerable. Some of them had leaded panes and oriel windows; and occasionally, passing an open door, there was fine old furniture to be seen (never exotic, but dark and sturdy), plain walls with now and then a fine large reproduction of a Holbein or a Mantegna. Inevitably there would be a neat little fireplace and, of course, someone drinking tea beside it—usually a serene cat would be in the offing, a common tabby or a handsome Maltese. Most of the people who lived here must be artists, and the secluded quiet of their homes fascinated me.

* * *

But the room in the King's Road was not a place for working. I had hoped that being surrounded by artists at work would inspire me; but, instead, I found that all the artists I came across were moving at so slow a tempo, enjoying tea and social activities so much, that they hardly worked at all. Not that their behavior was "arty"; I think all of them were perfectly sincere. It was just that they seemed to prefer chatting cozily in their beautiful little rooms to working at their painting or music or writing, and the noise of their delightful merrymaking was the most subtly distracting experience I've ever had.

Too much was going on. I would find, one day, that my landlord had known Peter Warlock well—Warlock is my favorite twentieth-century Englishman—and there would be accounts of him to listen to, trips to look at the several Chelsea houses he'd lived in, some of his songs to play. Or, if I put my head out the door, I was sure to see something of amazing interest—two or three uncommon-looking men carrying canvases up the stairs, a piano being moved around a difficult corner with great ingenuity, a child across the hall building marvelous, unexpected things with blocks.

* * *

And, if I looked out the window, there were those dozens of shady gardens; children were petting dogs in them, or playing with cats. Women in simple dresses would come out to plant a little something, and immediately disappear into their houses again; or perhaps, when it was cloudy, walk around their little plots of flowers, enjoying them, and, I have no doubt, worrying about some favorite rose that was doing none too well or some mignonette that was backward.

Every night there was the choice problem of finding a place for dinner—there were so many interesting ones; and in my insatiable curiosity I tried one after another, always after a leisurely consideration of the advantages of each.

* * *

So, in the end, I gave up the pretense of working, and was content to make the King's Road simply my headquarters for trips into Westminster, Holborn, Dulwich, Peckham, Camberwell, and Tooting. (What a joy it is just to name the boroughs of London!) On week-ends I might go down into Devonshire or Somerset, or take a bicycle trip through Hampshire or Kent. And always there would be the pleasant little room in Chelsea, waiting ready to welcome me, and the view from it of those dozens of back gardens.

ROGER CHALLIS

After the Shower

After the swift and sudden shower
After the warm earth cools,
Miniature rainbow bridges linger
Spanning the little pools
Left by the rain's pale silver finger,
The rain's brief fragile flower,
That under the sun's warm golden smile
Will vanish in an hour—

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

In Concrete Beauty

THE BEAUTY OF Peking is not merely a pleasing pattern to the eye. There is a new word needed for this beauty, such power and dignity it has and such vast serenity. The sky over Peking is of a fiery blue, so intense yet fragile a color it must surely break in pieces like thin porcelain if voices in the street are raised above a murmur. But the people of Peking are a placid folk, and the soft Peking tongue has a blurred, gentle quality, and the sound of wheeled traffic is muffled in dust, and the street cries are musical and mournful, so that the sky's thin, curving shell remains unshattered. The Western Hills on the horizon are blue, gray, purple, as the sunlight shifts with the hour; in the evening, dark against the blinding sunset, they are edged with burning. Gray roofs of the million homes, gold glazed roofs of the great palaces, spread wide eaves like a gesture of benediction. . . . All is proportioned with such just and balanced sureness; the still courtyards, level as water; the ground plan true with the compass and the sun, east, south, west, north; the mounting terraces, foundation to majestic pavilions with their red walls—a red more burning and golden than scarlet—with their tall arched doorways and their golden roofs sweeping downward in curves of sheer power. It is the imagination of China! By oppression and tyranny the blocks of marble were laid, the roof beams hewn. Yes, but the essential design—the inevitable, exact proportions, the soul-releasing magnitude—is the outgrowth of all China. It dwarfs the individual man; it is the expression of a nation; no emperor could have lived worthy of this setting. No one architect could have conceived these stately dimensions and this splendor of strong, simple color. This stability, this centered peace, this harmony with earth and sky —this is the final statement in concrete beauty of the Chinese philosophy of life.—From "Destination Chungking," by HAN SUYIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Aster

The garden has become my school;
Of hardship I can be the master—
Surely man can learn a rule
Proved by each determined aster.

M. G.

Debussy Was an Instinctive Musician

THE DOMINANT FIGURE of the age, in France as elsewhere, was Richard Wagner. Like many other bright young men of the time, Debussy began by becoming an ardent Wagnerite. The influence of that first great enthusiasm reached even as far as *Pelléas*. But at some point during his early career Debussy underwent a change of heart, realizing that the overpowering genius of Bayreuth might prove deadly not only to his own music but to that of all France. From that moment on was born the first conscious will to move music out of the German sphere of influence. . . .

It is one thing to will the escape from an influence as strong as Wagner's and quite another actually to succeed in carrying it out. That Debussy was helped in freeing himself from the taint of Wagnerism by Moussorgsky's musical example is obvious to anyone who examines the scores of both composers. Whenever Debussy may have first become acquainted with Moussorgsky's music, in later years he did not hesitate frankly to admit his debt to that Russian master. To his friend Jean-Aubry, on the way to a performance of Moussorgsky's opera, Debussy is reported to have said, "You are going to hear *Boris*? Then you will hear the whole of *Pelléas*." . . .

It was characteristic of the nineteenth century that painting, literature, and the other arts should have affected musical trends, and the other way about. The poetry of Mallarmé and the painting of Manet gave Debussy more than a hint as to the direction French music ought to take. His own sensitivity as an artist did the rest.

Despite Debussy's awareness of the need for music to take an anti-romantic turn, it can hardly be said that impressionism is devoid of romantic overtones. . . . The German romanticist displayed his feelings unabashed. The mounting passion, the explosive climaxes, the sudden changes in dynamic contrast were all quite foreign to Debussy's temperament. . . . All the emphasis and bombast are gone—we move instead in a sentient world of half-shadows, of semi-thoughts and evanescences. Innumerable commentators have tried to describe the quality of Debussy's art, yet no music ever written more nearly defies description. . . .

More striking to his first listeners was his harmonic originality. Much was written, especially in the beginning, about his harmonic archaisms, about the unheard-of chordal progressions, and, of course, about his substitution of the whole tone for the ordinary diatonic scale. . . . In essence what Debussy did was simple enough: even more truly than Moussorgsky, he dared to make his ear the sole judge of what was good harmonically. He was able to do this because he was one of the most instinctive musicians who ever lived. What he began others continued. His work incited a whole generation of composers to experiment with new and untried harmonic possibilities, thereby adding immeasurably to our harmonic resources.—From "Our New Music—Leading Composers in Europe and America," by AARON COPLAND. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1943

Brides Through Seven Wars Cling to Traditional Wedding Finery

Above: World War I
Above right: War of 1812

Dress Parade Stirs Nostalgic Memories

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—"Yes," she whispers. And like the brides of all wartime history, her "great moment" comes and passes with the swift glory of a sunset. Yet how bright, how heart-warming remains the gentle afterglow.

A dress parade of military weddings of the past, covering seven wars, lifted the curtain on costumes and uniforms of nineteenth-century war weddings and included two of the twentieth. "Diamond, Bride, and Bugle Call," a bridal fashion show held in New York, stirred nostalgic recollections and found the brides all having much the same swish, if less sweep.

Today's wedding gown, with its "petite train" curving with fabric-saving patriotism only a mere 3 to 11 inches behind the bride, is one of the innovations for the popular new "formal-informal" ceremony. Apparently the bride of 1812 was just as careful to make the most of her pale green-blue satin, for her sleek little Empire gown, despite its puffed sleeves, showed just the suspicion of a train.

Lavish Civil War Brides

But how did the Civil War brides manage to be so lavish with their yardage? Didn't cotton go to war then? For not only were the brides of '63 ensconced in yards of hoop-skirted flouncings and embroideries, but filmy yards of gossamer veiling flirted with the rose petals on the red-carpeted aisles.

The bride of the young officer of the Mexican War bore her hoop-skirted white silk with its dainty ruffles of lace almost as extravagantly, it seemed from our rationed 1943 viewpoint. For you can't think of all the silk necessary now for parachutes without wanting your wedding dress to be keyed to the times.

During the American Revolution, the soft loveliness of the fichu drawn about the shoulders had a beauty peculiarly its own. The bride of Martha Washington's day wore white and silver brocade, a lace-edged fichu, and, as a favorite ornament, an enameled watch suspended from a diamond-studded brooch pinned to the right side of her gown.

Coming back to the turn of the century, the Spanish-American War bride in her high-necked Brussels lace wedding gown set her Rough Rider's heart skipping a few beats if she appeared half as enchanting as her prototype.

Typical of Times

Historic wedding costumes were from the collection of Helen Virginia Meyer, who began gathering these period bridal gowns as a hobby and now finds herself developing a thriving business. Jewelry shown with the costumes also was typical of the times, mostly antique. The tiny diamond-and-gold hairpins twinkling in the pompadour of the Spanish-American War bride belonged to a Gay Nineties belle. The cluster of rose diamonds worn on the middle finger of the left hand of the Revolutionary War bride once sparkled as the engagement ring of a Colonial lady.

Martial music set everybody humming the old familiar airs. "Sashed and sworded" uniforms of the stalwart bridegrooms lent their touch of romance. But the soft swish of the bridal gowns echoed its own wordless message—quiet as memory.

Above left: Civil War
Above: Mexican War

Spanish-American War

Revolutionary War

Wide World

And Now—the Bride of Today

Wartime brides through the seven wars of United States history, their grooms in colorful military regalia, have clung to the tradition of long-trained wedding finery, as shown in the accompanying pictures which trace changing styles of wedding dress from the days of Martha Washington to the present.

Mystery Grows On Argentine Foreign Policy

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina, instead of drawing closer to the United Nations, today drove ahead on its "lone wolf" course by new measures of internal repression as Ambassador Norman Armour reported at Washington on the mysteries of Buenos Aires foreign policy.

Eleven weeks after the military coup that unseated the isolationist Castillo regime, Argentina appears farther than ever from a break with the Axis or a liberalizing of internal politics.

Even discounting more extreme reports that seep out of the heavily-censored country, this appears to be the situation:

1. The military government headed by President Ramirez has become a vehicle for anti-liberal elements to a degree exceeding the worst the Castillo regime dared to do. While it may be beyond the facts to say that a "silent terror" grips the country, as some reports have it, reliable information indicates a "Communist hunt" is on. The interpretation of what makes a Communist is so broad that ordinary labor leaders and such liberal publications as Argentina Libre have been caught in the net.

Aloof to Allied Victories

2. Despite evidences of a United Nations victory that daily snowball toward a coming event acknowledged by most of the world, Argentina is making no visible effort to climb on the bandwagon or even to buy a ticket to the performance.

3. Favors continue to be extended to the Axis in the form of permitting such propaganda sheets as El Pampero and Cabildo to be published. Diplomatic relations are also continued with Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo. This gives the Axis its last foothold in the Western Hemisphere, now that French Guiana and Martinique have come over to the Allies, with the other small French islands.

4. The few steps taken to implement Argentina's pledges at successive Pan American Conferences for defense of the hemisphere against subversive elements, have been unenthusiastic and fall far short of the minimum set by all of the other American Republics. Meanwhile, the hunt against "Communists" is being prosecuted with vigor.

Liberals Disappointed

5. Argentine liberals who had set high hopes on the downfall of Dr. Castillo are naturally in various shades of disillusionment and disappointment. The Ramirez Government has disbanded pro-Allied organizations that functioned to the end under Castillo. These include a number of war aid societies engaged in nothing more offensive than collecting money and preparing food or clothing as gifts to England and other warring democracies. Acción Argentina, the crusading anti-Axis organization that numbered in its membership some of the most influential Argentines, has been banned. So the long list goes.

6. Not only has Congress been dissolved—it maintained a steady and effective opposition under Castillo—but elections set for Sept. 5 have been canceled without any indication of when the people will be allowed to have their say on the course of events. Army and Navy officers are in charge as "Interventors" in the country's 14 provinces, where civil governments have been eliminated.

Those are the broad outlines as they emerge from a confused situation. What do they signify for Argentina, for inter-American relations, and for the world?

Friends of Argentina are reserving judgment until judgment becomes inescapable. The country as a whole is clearly beyond harsh criticism, since the overwhelming majority of its citizens, as well as powerful liberal elements among its thinkers, are pro-democratic at home and in the world struggle.

The motives governing those now in charge of the country are also grounds where an outsider may well tread with care and without jumping to conclusions.

The unmistakable fact is that the military has taken over most details of government, and is extending its ideas of how the country should be run into other fields, including business.

President Ramirez steadily insists that he is engaged in restoring Argentina to decency after a period of unquestioned fraud, graft, corruption and hypocrisy. Recently at Rosario he slapped back at his critics and insisted that his motives are in accord with the Constitution and the patriotism of a soldier.

Military 'Reforms'

As the Argentine Army consolidates its hold on national administration, well-informed observers detect a pattern closely resembling the experiences of other countries with military "reforms." It is recalled that the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera in Spain during the early 'twenties set out to "purify politics." Army officers were placed in political posts. Civilian governments in the provinces were replaced by military governors. Rigid censorship made criticism of the regime an offense. The Constitutional Monarchy was set aside.

Army officers at many periods have wearied of political or economic methods contrary to their own direct action, and have stepped in. The Argentine situation even bears some remote resemblance to what Japanese Army officers did in Manchuria back in 1933. They told inquirers they were tired of the corruptions of politics and of private business in Japan. They put into effect in Manchuria what they called "corrected capitalism." Considerable emphasis was laid on return of excess profits to the public, as well as the assurance of strategic necessities for Japanese armed forces by control over key industries.

Rule by "Interventors"

By placing a number of foreign firms, including American and British, under the inspection of governmental "interventors," Argentina's new regime has exceeded Castillo's nationalism in the economic field.

The mystery behind these actions lies in questions being asked about Argentina's future. To date there has been no apparent effort in Buenos Aires to curry favor with the United Nations. Quite the contrary has occurred.

Many Argentines meanwhile are disturbed over their country's prospects in the postwar world unless a new foreign policy arises. Absence of Argentina from the Hot Springs Food Conference had its effect as a preview.

The Army is redoubling its efforts to strengthen Argentine defenses, but its present policies do not open any doors for obtaining Lend-Lease arms. Brazil meanwhile is adding daily to its sea and sky fleets.

Even the time-tested yardsticks for measuring Argentine reactions—pride, independence, an orientation toward Europe rather than America—do not fully explain this turn of events. Every factor of reason appears to counsel an approach to the United Nations. Instead, Argentina plays lone wolf.

A possible explanation is that the Argentine military count on staving off what they would view as a "crawling" maneuver, distasteful to Argentine pride, until they can again buy arms in Europe and balance Europe generally against the influence and power of the United States.

Argentine Labor Is Hard Hit By Communist Hunt

By the Overseas News Agency

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Argentina is reported in the grip of a silent terror under the revolutionary militaristic regime, with the numbers of victims in prisons and concentration camps running into the thousands.

In Mexico City, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin-American Workers, declares that labor and political prisoners in Argentina total 10,000 and "more arrests are being made daily," according to a report by Allied Labor News.

Official gags on the press keep the news from the people, as the government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez systematically goes about eradicating all elements of the population representing the aspirations of the labor movement. Real and alleged Communists by the hundreds have been rounded up. More than 1,200 officials of the General Confederation of Labor have been arrested.

Three hundred political prisoners are in the jails of Buenos Aires, according to reliable information. More than 100 officials of the Communist Party have been sent to a new concentration camp at Neuquen. An unknown number of victims have been transported to the penal colony of Ushuaia at Tierra de Fuego.

WRA Denies Freeing Japanese Who Might Impede War Effort

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Charges by a House Subcommittee that the War Relocation Authority had neglected to exercise "proper safeguards" for the national security in releasing Japanese from its camps brought a prompt denial today from Dillon S. Myer, WRA Director.

"We have released no dangerous subversives," Mr. Myer told newsmen. "We let the record stand for itself. There now are 18,000 persons on seasonal and indefinite leave from the relocation centers, and there has been not a single report of a subversive act by any one of them."

A Dies Subcommittee on un-American activities reported yesterday that WRA had released 23 members of Butoku-Kai which it described as a subversive youth section of the Black Dragon Society of Japan.

The congressional group, headed by Representtaive Costello (D) of California, said the purpose of Butoku-Kai was to "enhance the spirit of Japanese military virtue" in America, and that many of its 10,000 members were instructed "in the military arts."

The Committee, after a protracted investigation in California and elsewhere, made these recommendations:

1. That the WRA's "belated announcement of its intentions of segregating the disloyal from the loyal Japanese" be made effective immediately.

2. That a board of representatives from the WRA and the various intelligence agencies, including the FBI, be constituted with full powers to investigate evacuees and to pass finally on their applications for release.

3. That WRA inaugurate a thoroughgoing program of Americanization for Japanese remaining in the centers.

Mr. Myer also denied committee charges that WRA had "promoted cultural ties with Japan" among the evacuees, numbering about 106,000, declaring that, on the contrary, an Americanization program already is under way in the camps.

Japanese Wacs

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—A limited number of Japanese women having U. S. citizenship will be eligible for the Women's Army Corps when enlistments begin, it was announced by Elmer L. Shirrell, Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority.

Bolivia's Cry for Pacific Port Intensifies and Chile 'Bristles'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—The familiar cry of a "port on the Pacific" has been taken up in Bolivia since President Peñaranda specifically included the "maritime aspirations" of his country in a Government program presented before Congress. If anything, the cry has gathered volume as a result of being called a "mistaken and sterile campaign" by Chilean Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez y Fernandez.

Chilean anxiety is due not only to the revival of an historic issue but because of the thorough way in which it has been publicized by Bolivian diplomacy. Dr. Adolfo Costa Du Rels, Bolivian Ambassador in Buenos Aires, expressed confidence that agreements will be freely arrived at permitting Bolivian sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean for its mineral exports.

This and similar diplomatic utterances are not surprising when it is recalled that President Peñaranda, addressing Congress on the inauguration of legislative sessions, declared that Bolivia would not renounce a right considered essential to its development—its own port on the Pacific.

"No Bolivian can think in any other way," he said, claiming at the same time that ventilation of this grievance had provoked sympathetic reactions in other parts of the Americas.

Chile "Stands Pat"

Chile stands pat by the treaties. Foreign Minister Fernandez y Fernandez made this plain when he said that questions pending settlement with Bolivia, no matter how the Bolivian Government may try to disguise its intention of trying to bring about a change in what was definitely settled once and for all, in the 1904 peace treaty, through Chilean and Peruvian ports, so that any allegation to the contrary lacks foundation in fact."

Unfortunately for Chile, the problem cannot be disposed of so easily. Bolivia obviously wishes to reopen the issue. It has been reopened, in fact, by Bolivia's Chief Executive. President Peñaranda's reference was carefully calculated. It was also linked indirectly with the Atlantic Charter.

At the present time Bolivia has free access to the Pacific through special concessions at Chilean and Peruvian ports. At Arica, for example, it has its own customs facilities, including storehouses and customs agents. It pays no dues, of course, exports and imports being handled without interference. On the other hand, Bolivians recall that, due to international agreement, their arms shipments were restricted during the Chaco War. They always mention this case when Chileans claim that their present position cannot be improved upon.

Bolivia used to have its own littoral, which included Antofagasta and near-by ports, but this was lost as a result of the Pacific war of 1879-82 in which Chile defeated Peru and Bolivia, who were in alliance. Renunciation was not formalized until 1904 in the Treaty of Ancon. The same Pacific war left the Tacna-Arica territorial controversy legacy to Chile and Peru, which was not settled until 15 years ago, through North American good offices, after an attempt at a plebiscite had failed.

Affects All the Americas?

Dr. Costa Du Rels admitted that his country suffered from a "Mediterranean complex." The position should be clarified, he said, in the interests of the future of America, because it remained what was perhaps the only question which affected all continental countries.

Bolivia, he said, because of its geographical configuration, gravitated over the Atlantic and the Pacific. It belongs to the Andean, the Amazon and the Rio de la Plata regions. From the roof of the Andes, he added, the country looked—not without a certain nostalgia—toward the Pacific, which was the natural outlet for its mining products.

The Ambassador said that Bolivians appreciated that, so far as the Atlantic is concerned, both Brazil and Argentina, "in an Americanist spirit," are "solving the problem." In regard to the Pacific, Bolivia hoped that there would not be too long a postponement of the issue.

Dr. Waldo Belmonte, President of the Bolivian Senate, mentioned Bolivar as the original author of the continental democratic structure, but added that when a country was landlocked, this represented a definite limitation of democratic sovereignty.

President Peñaranda, in his message to Congress, referred to the rapidly increasing foreign trade of Bolivia as an indication of the need for ocean outlets. He mentioned the case of Canada, with whom there had been such an expansion of trade that an agreement had been reached to exchange diplomatic missions. A Canadian legation will be opened soon in La Paz.

Four Are Held In Detroit As Enemy Agents

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Justice Department announced today the arrests on espionage charges of four persons, one an attractive woman who was named as leader of an alleged spy ring furnishing war information to Nazi Germany.

The four, first to be arrested under the Wartime Espionage Act which provides the maximum penalty, were identified by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as Grace Buchanan-Dineen, described as an "attractive, well-educated descendant of French nobility"; Bertrand Steuart Hoffman, Theresa Behrens, and Dr. Fred William Thomas, a surgeon, all of Detroit.

The Justice Department announced at the same time the arrests in Detroit of two unidentified German aliens, both women.

The two women stood mute upon arraignment before a U. S. Commissioner in Detroit and were held in $50,000 bond each. Dr. Thomas pleaded innocent and also was held in $50,000 bond. Trial dates were set for Theresa Behrens on Sept. 14; Dr. Thomas Sept. 16, and Grace Buchana-Dineen on Sept. 17.

Mr. Hoffman's arrest in New York was reported shortly after J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Director, announced that the other three were in custody in Detroit on espionage charges.

Mr. Hoover said Hoffman was recently assigned a ship in New York after joining the United States Merchant Marine and had furnished information on naval bases and convoys and "stated that he joined the Merchant Marine with the hope he could desert in a foreign port and escape to Germany. . . ."

Charges as Listed

The other three complaints, climaxing an investigation begun in 1939, were filed before U. S. Commissioner J. Stanley Hurd in Detroit. They charge that:

Theresa Behrens secured information as to the location of the manufacturing plants of the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company of Chicago, the number of employees engaged by the company in manufacturing war material, the kind of war material then being manufactured by the company, and the transportation of war materials.

That Dr. Thomas secured information as to the number and location of certain plants of the Western Electric Company in Ohio manufacturing war materials.

That Grace Buchanan-Dineen secured information as to the production capacity of the Ford Motor Company in manufacturing war material, the safety of construction of such plant against sabotage, the safety of construction of the plants against airplane attack and bombing and the operation plans of the United States by which military airplanes departed from this country for the war theater.

Trained for Spy Work

Mr. Hoover said the activities of the group since this country's entry into the war centered about Grace Buchanan-Dineen, described as an "attractive, well educated descendant of French nobility, who, though a native of Canada, had been carefully trained by Germans in espionage work."

Mr. Hoover said she entered the United States on Oct. 27, 1941, arriving in New York by Atlantic Clipper. She first came to the attention of the F. B. I., Mr. Hoover said, as a mysterious "Miss Smith of Detroit," in November, 1941.

Subsequently, Mr. Hoover added, she "co-operated fully with the F. B. I. in receiving information desired by the German Espionage Service when it became apparent to her that she could not carry out the instructions of her Nazi employers."

Mr. Hoover said she had operated under the surveillance of the F. B. I.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (.35g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Address-Mult 3	2	18	18	18	+1
Air Reduction 3a	4	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	13	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	59	2⅛	2	2	
Allegheny pf 5a	19	22⅝	21½	22½	+1
Allegheny pf $30 ww	18	23½	23	23¼	+ ⅜
Allegheny wi pf	3	36	35	36	— ½
Allen Ludd $ 1.05g	9	25⅞	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Allen Indust (.40e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (4)	3	149	148½	148½	— ½
Allied Mills (.60g)	5	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.60f)	9	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 2½g	4	36½	36⅜	36½	+ ⅛
Alpha P Chem ½g	2	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	3	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
Am Airlines 1¼a	3	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
Am Bosch (¾ae)	23	7½	7½	7½	— ½
Am Bk Note .55g	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Am Br S pf 5¼ ♦	50	134	134	134	
Am Cable & Rad	21	7⅛	7	7	
Am Can (3)	23	82¼	80	80¼	—1⅝
Am Car & Fdy 4g	4	35	33¾	34⅝	+ ⅜
Am C&F pf 12½g	2	71	71	71	— ½
Am Ch & Cab 3½g	5	22¾	22⅜	22¾	+ ½
Am Chicle (4a) ♦	31	107	107	107	—1
Am Encaus Tilling	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Am Export L 1½g	7	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ½
Am & For Power	56	4⅞	4½	4¾	
Am&FPS7pf 3.32½	1	77	77	77	
Am & FP 2 pf	27	19	18½	18½	
Am Hide&Leath	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	
Am Ice	3	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½ae)	4	54	53	54	+1
Am Internat ¼g	7	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
Am Locomotive	8	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Am Loco pf 3½a	1	97	97	97	+ ¾
Am M&F Fdy .60g	1	14	14	14	
Am Ma & Met ½g	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
Am News 1.80 ♦	10	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Light	19	2¾	2½	2⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	17	39	38	38¾	+ ¾
Am P & L $5 pf	12	37¾	36	36¾	+ ½
Am Rad&St S .30g	20	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
Am Roll Mill .60g	16	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
Am R M pf 4½ ♦	60	64⅞	64½	64½	
Am Seating ½g	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Am Smelt&R (2)	6	39½	39	39⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7 ♦	60	157	156½	157	—1
Am Snuff (1.80g)	3	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs 1¾g	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1)	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	21	155	154⅜	155	
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	56⅜	56½	56½	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	7	58	57¼	57¼	— ¼
Am Viscose 1¾g	7	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	— ¼
Am Water Works	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ½
Am Zinc L & S	3	5	4¾	4¾	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	11	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅜
Anac W&C ½g ♦	30	25½	25½	25½	
Anchor H pf 5 ♦	13	114½	114½	114½	—1½
APW Paper	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Arm D pf cld 5e22	1	111½	111½	111½	
Armour III	16	5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Armour III pr pf	4	66¾	66	66¾	+ ¾
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	
Arnold Const (½)	1	9	9	9	+ ⅛
Artloom Corp .30g	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Assd Dry Gds ½g	3	13	13	13	+ ½
Assd OG 1pf 6 ♦	40	94	93½	93½	—1½
Atch T & SF 4½g	19	58½	57½	58½	+ 1½
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	85¼	85¼	85¼	+ ¼
At Coast L 1.40a	3	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Atl Refining .55g	7	26	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4 ♦	100	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ¾
Atlas Corp (½ag)	21	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
Atlas Pow 2½ag ♦	30	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ½
Atlas Tack (¾ag)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
Austin Nichols	2	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	67	4⅜	4	4	
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	11	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	20	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	7	9⅞	9½	9¾	+ ⅜
Barber Asphalt	4	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ½
Barker Bros (¼ag)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 3g	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	8	13¼	13	13¼	
Beech Aire 1e	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½ag	4	34¼	34	34¼	+ ¼
Benef In L (.60g)	3	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Best Foods (.80g)	3	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
Beth Steel 4½ag	16	68¼	67½	68⅛	+ ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116½	116	116	—1¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	16	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	5	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
Bohn Al & Br (2)	2	66¼	66	66	
Bon Ami A 4 ♦	1	93½	93½	93½	—1
Bon Ami B 2½ ♦	30	47	46¼	47	
Bond Stores 1.60	4	28¾	28¼	28¾	
Borden Co (.90g)	7	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
Borg-Warner 1.60	12	33⅛	32½	32½	— ⅛
Bower Roll Bear 1g	1	35	35	35	
Brewing Corp (2)	●1	32½	32½	32½	
Bridgeport Br ½ag	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	5	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	10	⅟⅟	⅟⅟	⅟⅟	
Bucyrus-Erie ¼ag	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Brunswick-B ¾ag	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Budd Mfg	11	6	6	6	
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	4	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Buffalo For 1.35g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
Bullard Co 1½ag	1	19½	19½	19½	
Burling Mill 1.10g	10	26¾	26	26¾	— ¼
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Burr Add Mach .60	2	2½	12⅜	12⅜	
Bush TB pf1¼k ♦	30	34¾	34½	34¾	— ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	13	13	13	
Byron Jackson ¾ag	1	19½	19½	19½	
Calif Pack (1½)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	4	1	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Campbell Wy (¾ag)	4	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Can Dry G Ale .60	11	21⅜	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	11	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Cans C & O (5) ♦	30	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	107	107	107	
Caterpil Tractor 2	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ⅛
Celanese Corp (1g)	2	36	36	36	+ ¼
Celanese 5 pf 5 ♦	10	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 ♦	40	116	115	115	
Celanese pr pf 7 ♦	20	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	
Celotex Corp (⅓g)	3	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	
Cent Aguirre 1½g	3	18⅛	18	18	
Cent Foundry .10g	12	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	1	10½	10½	10½	
Cent V Sug 2½ag	3	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ⅞
Certain-teed Prod	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Cert-teed 6 pf ♦	380	53¾	52⅞	52⅝	—1¼
Champ P&F 3ag	2	20	20	20	— ¼
Checker Cab	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	12	45⅜	45	45⅜	+ ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	
Chi Mail Order .60	4	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Childs Co	29	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½ag	19	77	75⅞	77	+1¼
City Ice & F 1.20	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
City&F pf 6½g ♦	30	103	103	103	— ⅛
Clark Equip 2½ag	2	35	35	35	
Clinton Mot 1.20a	6	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2g	4	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	
Coca-Cola (3)	2	114	114	114	
Colgate-Palm-P ⅛	9	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
Collins & Aik	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Col & South ♦	20	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Col & So 1pf	♦190	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
Col & Sou 2pf ♦	20	9½	9½	9½	
Colum G & E	32	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	1	69	69	69	+ ⅛
Comi Credit (3)	2	38¾	38½	38¾	+ ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	8	41	40⅜	4	+ ⅜
Comi Solvents .30g	23	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
Com'with & South	37	1⅛	⅜	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf (3a)	8	62	61¾	62	+ ⅜
Conwith Ed 1.05g	7	26½	26	26½	+ ⅜
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	22	22	22	+ ½
Consol Cigar 1½ag	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Cons Copperma	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cons Edison 1.40	14	21⅜	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	1	2½	2½	2½	
Cons Film pf ¾ak	2	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	23	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	9	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 2¼k	3	23	22½	23	+ ⅜
Consol's Coal	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½k	7	37	37	37	—1
Comm P pf 4½g ♦	160	104½	103	103¼	— ¾
Cont Baking ¼ag	10	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
Cont Baking pf (8)	1	106	106	106	— ¼
Container Corp 4ag	12	19¼	19½	19½	— ¼
Cont Can (¼ag)	●15	33⅜	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Cont Ins (1 &2a)	3	47¾	47½	47¾	+ ⅜
Cont Motors .30g	19	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	10	34¼	33½	34	— ⅛
Cooperweld Stl .80	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Cop wd S pf 2½g ♦	1	53	53	53	+1
Corn Exch 2.40 ♦	50	45	45	45	

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 719,490
1943 volume to date 289,133,121
1942 volume to date 65,510,467

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	**48.9**	**Prev day**	**49.4**
Month ago	**51.8**	**Year ago**	**37.1**
1943 high	**53.3**	**1943 low**	**41.7**

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Corn Prod (2.60)	3	60¼	60	60	
Corn Prod pf 7 ♦	20	185	184½	185	+1
Cornell-Dub El .60	4	16¾	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
Coty International	100	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Crane Co (1e)	8	19	18¾	19	
Crane Co pf 5 ♦	80	108	107½	107½	—1
Crosley Corp ½g	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	1	15	15	15	
Crucible Stl (2e)	7	31½	31	31½	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	75½	75½	75½	+ ¼
Cuban-Am Sug 4ae	5	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Curtis Publishing	25	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curt P pr pf 2¼ak	3	39	38½	39	+ ½
Curtiss-Wright .1e	34	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Curtis Wr A 1½ag	2	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	3	22⅞	22½	22½	— ½
Davison Chem (1g)	7	14	13¾	13¾	
Dayt P&L pf4½a ♦	10	112¾	112¾	112¾	+1⅛
Deere & Co (1g)	7	27¼	27	27	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	2	6⅝	6½	6½	
Den & Rio GW pf	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Det Edison .90g	5	21	21	21	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 ♦	410	28¼	27½	27½	— ½
Diam Match 1¾g	1	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
Diam Match pf1¾	3	40½	40	40	— ⅜
Dist Corp-S k2.22	2	28¼	28¼	28½	
Dixie Cup (1½g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½g ♦	150	44¼	44	44	
DomeMines hl.20g	8	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
Douglas Aircraft 5a	5	58	57½	57⅝	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	1	139	139	139	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg 1g	2	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
du Pont deN 3g	8	145	145	145	+2
Eastern Air L	2	37¼	36⅝	37¼	+1⅛
Eastern Roll Mill	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	2	159	158⅞	158⅞	— ⅜
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1½ag	12	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ ⅛
Elec Boat (½ag)	4	10	10¼	10¼	
El Power & Lt	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Eaton Mfg (3) ♦	3	40¾	40	40¼	+ ¼
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	3	68¾	68½	68¾	+ ⅜
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	3	73½	72½	73½	+1
El Storage Bat (2)	1	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅜
Eng Pub Service	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	♦130	82	82	82	
EngPS$5½pf5½♦	80	85	84¾	84¾	— ¼
Eng PS $6 pf 6	♦ 10	89½	89½	89½	
Equit Off Bldg	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
Erie RR (½ag)	4	11¾	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf cl ½g	30	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	1	47	47	47	+ ¾
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Exchange Buf .15g	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Fed Mng&Smelt 3g	●2	24	4	24	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	4	22⅛	22	22⅛	— ⅛
Fed D S pf 4½ ♦	60	95	94¾	95	+ ¼
Fid P Fire 1.60a	7	49¼	49¼	49¼	
First T&R 1½ag	6	39⅝	38¾	39½	+1
First Nat Strs 2½a	7	36⅝	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Flintkote ½ag	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Flintkote pf4½a ♦	10	106	106	106	— ⅜
Follansbee Stl	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStl pf ♦	50	45	45	45	
Fost Wheel pf 7 ♦	30	130½	130½	130½	+ ½
Fost W& pf 1½ ♦	20	19½	19½	19½	
Francisco Sugar	5	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
Gabriel Co .(20g)	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Gar (Robert) ¼ae	10	23¼	23¼	23½	— ⅛
Gamewell 1½ag ♦	1	24½	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
Gar Wood Ind .35g	16	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
Gayiord pf 2¾ ♦	1	52	52	52	
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	7	41	40⅝	41	+ ½
Gen Baking .45g	1	8	8	8	
Gen Bronze .30g	1	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7 ♦	10	140	140	140	—1½
Gen Ch pf 5¼ak ♦	20	64	64	64	
Gen Elec (1.40)	27	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ¾
Gen Foods 1.20g	120	41	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen G&El cv pf ♦	10	99½	99½	99½	+1½
Gen Motors 1½ag	28	53⅛	52⅞	53	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	2	129	129	129	—1
Gen Prec Eq ½ag	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½ag	3	19¾	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig pf6 ♦	20	113½	111½	111½	
Gen Refract .60g	4	19	18¾	18¾	
Gen S C pf 4½ak ♦	120	81	80½	81	+1
Gen Tel (1.60)	3	22⅛	22¼	22¼	
Gillette Saf R ¾ag	18	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .30g	●10	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	6	18½	18	18	
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1	1	1	
Goodrich B F 1g	17	41	39⅞	40½	+ ¾
Goodrich pf (5)	1	101	101	101	
Goodyear Tire 1½ag	4	37¼	37	37¼	+ ½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	4	106	105¼	106	+ ¾
Gotham Hosiery (¼ae)	4	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
Goth Hos pf 7 ♦	10	90	90	90	
Graham-Paige Mot	29	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Granby Con M .60	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Grand Union	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ½
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2r	4	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	12	27½	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅛
Gt West S pf 7 ♦	10	147	147	147	— ¼
Greyhound Corp (1)	17	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	
Grum Air En 1g	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	2	4	3⅞	4	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Gulf Oil 1	11	48½	48	48½	+ ¾
Hack Water (1½)	3	28	27⅞	28	+ ¼
Hack W pfA1¾a ♦	20	37	37	37	
Hamil Wat pf 6 ♦	10	108	108	108	+ ½
Hanna $5 pf (5) ♦	50	107½	107½	107½	
Harb-Walker ¾ag	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 ♦	10	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Heime pf (7) ♦	20	170	170	170	—2
Hercules Powd (1g)	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	+ ¾
Hershey Choc (3)	1	67	67	67	+1
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	117	117	117	
Hollander&Son ¾ag	3	15	15	15	—1
Holly Sugar (1)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Homestake Mining	21	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ¼
Houd-Hersh A 2½	1	42	42	42	
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Houston L&P 3.60	2	62¾	62½	62½	+ ½
Houston Oil	9	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Howe Sound (3)	5	33	32¾	32¾	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	2	2	2	
Hudson & Man pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .10g	4	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	4	1½	1½	1½	
Illinois Central	9	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Ill Cent LL (4)	♦110	45	45	45	— ¼
Indpls P & L 1.20	3	17	17	17	— ⅛
Indus Rayon (2)	7	39	38¼	39	+1
Inger-Rand 4½ag	3	93¼	93	93¼	+1¼
Inland Steel (3g)	2	72¼	71¾	72¼	+1½
Inspirat C Cp ¾ag	9	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron ⅛e	8	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Int Harvester (2)	5	68	67¼	67¾	+ ¾
Int Harv pf (7)	♦210	174½	174	174	— ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	
Int Miner&Ch ½g	4	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅜
Int Mining	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Int Nick Can (2)	24	30	29⅝	29¾	
Int Nick C pf 7 ♦	80	135	135	135	— ¼
Int Paper	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Int Pap pf (5)	5	57¼	57	57½	— ⅛
Int Ry Cm Am	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Int Ry pf 1¾ak ♦	20	61½	61½	61½	+ ½
Int Tel & Tel	100	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Int T & T for st	11	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S ¾ag	5	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Investors Corp ¼ag	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Island Oil Coal 1g	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ⅛
Jarvis (WB) (.60g)	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
Jewel Tea (1)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
Johns-Manv 1½ag	3	83¾	83¼	83¾	— ⅛
Johns-Man pf 7 ♦	50	132½	132½	132½	+ ½
Jones & L Stl (2)	6	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
Kaiser St&F (.60)	1	7	7	7	+ ½
Kan City South	12	7⅛	7	7	
Kan City Sou pf 2e	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Kayser (J) (½ag)	1	13⅜	12⅞	13¼	— ⅛
Kennecott C 1¾ag	34	31	30⅝	31	+ ¼
Kinney (GR) Co	2	5	5	5	+ ¼

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Kinney$5pf4½ak ♦	30	53	52½	53	+ ⅛
Kresge (SS) ⅜ag	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
Kress (SH) (1.60)	3	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery (2)	3	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ⅛
Laclede Gas pf ♦	30	63½	63	63	
Lambert Co (1¼g)	3	24⅞	24¼	24½	—1⅛
Lane Bryant (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	
Lee Rub&Tire 1½g	1	38	38	38	
Lehigh Val Coal	8	1⅜	1½	1½	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	12	14⅜	14½	14½	+ ⅜
Leh Val RR (1a)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Lehman Corp 1a	1	28½	28½	28½	
Lehn & Fink 1.05g	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
Lib-O-F Glass ⅜ag	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ⅜
Libby McN&L .45g	19	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Liggett&Myers (3)	3	68	68	68	+ ½
Liggett&My B (3)	2	69¼	69½	69¾	+ ⅜
Link-Belt (2)	2	38¾	38	38	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc (1g)	13	16¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
Loew's Inc 2a	12	58	57⅝	57¾	— ⅛
Lone Star Cem (3)	9	47	45⅞	45⅞	— ⅜
Long-Bell Lbr A	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Loose-Wil

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5½	6½
American Barge Line Co	9¼	10¼
American Hardware Co	26¾	28¾
American Manufacturing	34	37
American Manufac 5 pf	85½	..
American Wringer Co	6½	7½
†Amoskeag Company	23¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¼	..
Appleton Company	34	37
Applied Arts Corp	2¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	47½	50½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1½	2¼
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	15½	17
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21½	23½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	5¾	6½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13¼	14¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	64¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99	..
Boston Wharf Company	19½	21
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	38¼
Brown Co	1.65	1.95
Brown Co pf	30¼	32¼
Campbell A B Co Inc	5½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	39	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¾	34½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	13¾	15
Copes-Bay Lumber Co	39	41¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	20¼	21
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27	29½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	23¾	25¾
Draper Corporation	75¾	78¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16¼	17¾
Eastern Corporation	6¾	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	18¾	20¼
Exolon Co	8¾	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	10¾	12¾
Family Loan Society pf A	22¾	25
Food Fair Stores Inc	42¾	45¾
Fruit of the Loom	18¾	20¾
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	15¾
General Machinery	22½	24¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	9	10½
Goodall Worsted Company	35	38
Graton & Knight Co	11¾	12½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90¼	94¼
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	30¼	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	30¾	32½
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	52¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	115	..
Harrington & Richardson	2¾	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	10¼	11¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16½	18¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15¾	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	20
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	29¾	31¾
International Machine Tool	6¾	7¾
Keith George E Co	4¾	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	17½	19¾
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	36½
Lincoln Stores Inc	20½	22¾
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8¾	9¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	38¾	41¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	55¾	59
Merck & Co	41½	43¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	113	117
Merrimack Manufacturing	58½	60¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	48¼	..
Millers Falls Company	9	10½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6½	7½
Nashawena Mills	16¼	18¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31½	34½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	68	71¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	34½	36¾
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5½
National Shirt Shops	11¾	13¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	80¾	83¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	46	..
Nicholson File Company	32¾	35¼
Nonquitt Mills	28¾	32
Ohio Finance	8½	10½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39¼	42¼
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	112	116½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	89½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W $ pf	85¾	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	3¾	4¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	25¾	27¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25¾	27½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	35	36¾
Tampax Inc	5½	6
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3½
United Elastic Corp	14¾	15½
U S Envelope Company	58¼	60
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	114½	119½
Waltham Watch Co 4 pf	50	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	24¼	26¾
Warner & Swasey Co	9¼	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	36¾	39¼
West Point Manufacturing	44¼	47
Warren Bros Class Co	9¾	10¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11¾	13½

*Ex-dividend.
†Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	17⅞	19½
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	..
Brockton Gas Light	6½	7⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	115½	130½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	89½	..
Conn Light & Power	36	38½
Eastern Utilities Asso	21¾	22½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2¼
Fall River Gas Works	31	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	61¼	65¼
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50½
Haverhill Electric	23¾	26½
Haverhill Gas Light	12	13½
Holyoke Water Power	16½	18
Lawrence Gas & Electric	28	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39½
Lynn Gas & Electric	74½	78¼
Mass Power & Light pf	14¾	16¾
Mass Utilities Assn pf	31½	33½
Narragansett Elec pf	86	88
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	16½	18¾
N E Power Assn 6 pf	49¼	51¼
N E Public Serv $7 pr-ln	72¾	74¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf ln	69½	72¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20½	22¾
N E Public Serv $6 pf	19½	21¾
Newport Electric	30¼	31¾
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	106½	111½
S I Pub Serv pf	32	34½
Stockland Light & Power	7¾	9¼
Springfield Gas Light	16½	17½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	90	..
Western Mass Companies	33	36

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97¼	101¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	103¾	106¾
*Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	41¾	44¾
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	104¼	108¼
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	103	106¼
General Water G & E $3 pf	39¾	42¼
Jamaica Water Supply	34	36½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¼	103¾
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	101¾	105¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	100¾	104¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	113¼	117¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	114	118¼
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	28¾	31
No States Power Del 6 pf	61¼	64¼
No States Power Del 7 pf	67¾	70¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¾	97¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	98½	101½
Public Service [illegible]	16	17½
Public Service [illegible] 8 pf	101¾	104¾
Public Service Okla 6 pf	106¼	109¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	101¾	105¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	103¾	108¼
San Diego Gas & Electric	12	13
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17¾	19½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	..
Tampa Electric Co	22¾	24¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	105¾	109¾
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	99¾	103¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¼	16⅝

*Ex-Dividend

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19¾	21
Bank of New York (16)	383	395
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47⅞	50⅛
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84½	89½
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	90½	95¾
Chase National (1.40)	33⅝	35⅝
Chemical Bk & Trust (1.80)	65	67¼
Commercial (6)	202	218
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	16¾	18¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.60)	44⅝	46⅞
Empire Trust (3)	76	80
First National (20)	1460	1500
Guaranty Trust (12)	360	364
Irving Trust (.60)	13⅜	14⅝
Kings County (30)	1400	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	32½	35¼
Manufacturers Trust (3)	44½	47
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	33⅝	35⅝
New York Trust (3½)	87½	91¼
Public (1½)	32½	35
Title Guaranty & Trust	4¾	5¼
United States (80a)	1190	1240

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (3)	47	49½
Merchants National (12)	330	340
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
aNational Rockland (3)	45	49¼
National Shawmut (1)	23¾	25¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	..
Second National (4)	128	133
†State Street Trust (6)	250	..
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11
United States Trust pf (.80)	15	16¾
Webster & Atlas (2)	49½	54½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41½	44
Continental Illinois (4)	83¾	89¾
First National Chicago (10)	341	343
Pennsylvania Co (1.60)	32¾	35

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	138½	146½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	83½	86
Aetna Life (1.20a)	24¾	26½
Agricultural (3a)	74½	78
American Alliance (1a)	23½	24½
American Casualty Company	11⅝	13⅝
American Equitable (1)	19½	21
American Insurance Newark (½a)	14⅝	16½
American Re-Insurance (½g)	57¼	60¾
American Reserve	15⅜	16⅞
American Surety (2½)	60¼	62¾
Baltimore-American (.20a)	7¼	8¼
Bankers & Shippers (2g)	86	91
Boston (1.60a)	590	615
Camden Fire (1)	21	22½
City of New York (1g)	18½	20½
Connecticut General Life (1)	37¾	39¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¾	42¼
Federal (1.40)	43¾	47¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	45½	48½
FiremanFund (SF) (3)	84½	88½
Firemen'sNewark (.40)	12¾	13¾
Franklin Fire (1a)	27¾	29¾
General Reinsurance (2)	48	51
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½g)	18¼	20½
Glens Falls (1.60)	43	45½
Globe & Republic (½)	10	11⅜
Great American Insurance (1a)	28⅝	30¾
Hanover (1.20)	27½	29½
Hartford Fire (2a)	94¾	99¼
Hartford Steam. Boiler (1.60a)	44	47
Home Insurance (1.20a)	30¾	32½
Homestead (½g)	16	18¼
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	81¼	83¾
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½a)	38¼	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8½	9¾
Maryland Casualty	4¾	5¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	73¾	77¼
Merchants&Mfs of NY (.40)	7¼	8¼
Merchants Fire Associ (1½a)	47¾	50¾
National Fire (2)	80¼	83¼
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅞	9
National Union (3a)	187	197
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	26¾	27½
New Brunswick (1½a)	33¼	35¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46½	49
New York Fire (.80)	14⅜	16¼
North River (1)	24⅞	26⅝
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6¼
Northern (3a)	92½	97
Pacific Fire (5)	109	114
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	46¾	49¼
Peerless Casualty Company	11⅞	13½
Phoenix (2a)	87¼	91¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	14¾	15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a)	35⅝	37⅞
Reinsurance Corp N York (.075g)	5¾	7¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	23	25
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	303	313
Seaboard Surety (½g)	52¼	54½
Security (1.40)	36½	38½
Sorinsfield (4½a)	125½	131
Standard Accident	68	71¾
Travelers (16)	482	497
Un States Fid & Guarantee (1a)	36½	38¼
United States Fire (2)	50¼	53
United States Guarantee (1.80a)	76	81
Westchester (1.20a)	32½	35½

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.06	3.35
Amerex Holding	23.625	25.125
American Business Shares	3.11	3.41
Axe Houghton Fund	12.87	13.74
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.20	103.33
Boston Fund	16.88	17.98
Broad Street Investing	36.21	38.34
Bullock Fund	13.76	15.08
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.81	29.90
Chemical Fund	9.80	10.39
Christiana Securities Co	2240.00	2340.00
Commonwealth Corp	8.85	9.51
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.35	37.00
Dividend Shares	1.16	1.28
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.48	20.80
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.47	12.31
Equitable Invest Corp	28.47	30.61
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.35	33.125
Fidelity Fund Inc	16.91	18.20
Fund Investors Inc	19.81	21.71
General Capital	30.59	32.89
General Investors Trust	4.99	5.37
Incorporated Investors Tr	18.93	20.35
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.83	.91
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.11	1.22
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked		
B-1	33.35	S-1	26.04
B-2	28.80	S-2	13.43
B-3	18.56	S-3	10.14
B-4	10.08	S-4	4.22
K-1	16.47	K-2	18.09

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	20.20	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	17.70	..
Maryland Fund	4.11	4.71
Mass Invest Tr	20.00	21.51
Mass Inv 2d Fd	9.82	10.56
Mutual Invest	10.08	11.02
Nation Wide Voting	1.22	1.34
New England Fund	11.70	12.61
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.25	19.875
Plymouth Fund Inc	.45	.50
Putnam Fund	13.00	13.98
Quarterly Income Shares	5.80	6.30
Railway ⅔ Light Sec	11.375	12.75
Railway ⅔ Light Sec pf	103.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.37	3.71
Scudder Stevens & Clark	88.14	89.92
Spencer Trask Fund	13.06	14.49
State Street Invest	78.00	81.33
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.41	..
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.70	.75
Wellington Fund	15.65	17.22

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.125	6.875
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.88	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.80	....
Diversified Tr C	3.45	....
Diversified Tr D	5.25	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.00	4.30
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.58	5.31
Nation Wide Sec	3.40	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	39.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.03	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.85	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.80	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.14	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.26	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	15.00	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.25	2.625
First Boston Corp	23.50	25.875

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3% less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	118½	120½
Liberty Aircraft	9½	10½
N E Airlines	7¾	8¼
Piper Aircraft	5¼	6¼
Pollak Manufacturing Co	6	7

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat.	Bid	Asked
Amer W W & El	5	1975	99	101½
California Wat Ser	4	1961	109¼	..
Community Wat Ser	5½	1946	90¼	93
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	104¼	..
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	101½	104½
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	98¼	100¾
New Rochelle aWter	5½	1951	99¾	102½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	100¼	102½
Oregon-Wash aWter	5	1957	99¾	102¼
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	101½	103¾
So Bay Cons	5	1950	78½	81½
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¾	..
West Virginia Wat	4	1961	107	108½

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Po-riod	Pay-able	Hdrs of Record
Irving (J) Shoe pf	37½c	..	9-15	8-31
Consol Pim Ind pf	25c	..	10-1	9-10
Kings Co Lt pf A	62½c	..	10-1	9-15
Do pf B	87½c	..	10-1	9-15
Do pf C	75c	..	10-1	9-15

Initial

Susquehanna Mills, Inc	15c	..	9- 3	8-27

Special

Kennecott Cop	50c		9-30	8-30

Irregular

Cent Coal & Coke pf	$1.40	..	9-15	8-16
Fulton Bag & Cot M	50c	..	9-24	9-30
Magor Car	50c	..	9-30	9-15
Detroit Steel Corp	40c		9-25	9-10
Photo Eng & Elec	25c		10-1	9-15
Susquehanna Mills	15c		9-3	8-27

Liquidating

Mason Tire & R pf	$6.75		10-1	...

Stocks

Braniff Airways	50%		9-21	8-30

Interim

Courtlauds Ltd Am dep rec for ord reg	4½c		9-25	7-30
Lorillard (P) Co	25c	..	10-1	9-15

Regular

Aero Supl Mfg A	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-17
Amer Hair & Felt	12½c	..	10- 1	9-20
Do 1st & 2d pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-20
Boston El Ry	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-10
Calif Ink	50c	..	9-30	9-10
Cleve Bldrs Supl	50c	Q	9-15	9-10
Glen Alden Coal	40c	..	9-30	8-27
Indianap P & L pf	$1.31¼	Q	10- 1	9-15
Kayser (J) & Co	25c	..	9-15	9- 1
Lorillard (P) Co	25c	..	10- 1	9-15
Magazine Rep Razor	25c	Q	9-11	8-28
Midwest Ref	5c	..	9-30	9- 8
Milwaukee G L pf A	$1.75	Q	9- 1	8-20
Nat Car Co (Del)	25c	Q	9-15	8-31
Strawbridge & Clo pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-10
Union Sug Co	30c	Q	9-10	9- 1
United Aircraft Pr pf	27½c	Q	9- 1	8-25
Virginia El & P pf	$1.50	Q	9-20	8-31
Ahlberg Bearing Co A	8¾c		7-1	..
Amalgamated Sug Co	5c	Q	10-1	9-15
Amer Sum Tob	25c		9-15	9-1
Lake (J) Ch¼pf	$1.37½	Q	9-30	8-12
Bankers Nat Life Insur Co of New Jersey	50c	S	8-31	8-24
Barber (WH) Co	25c	..	9-15	8-31
Calhoun Mills	$1.25	Q	8-27	8-20
Central Tr (Rochester)	50c	..	10- 1	9-15
Clark Controller Co	30c	..	9-14	9- 1
Dobeckmun Co	25c	..	9-10	9- 1
El Paso Elec Co (Tex) $4.50 cum pf	$1.12½	Q	10- 1	9-15
Emporium Capwell pf	$1.50	Q	10- 1	9-22
Do pf A	$1½	Q	10- 1	9-22

National Labor Needs Group Being Formed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Organization of a National Labor Requirements Committee to deal with production slumps caused by manpower shortages has been begun by Charles E. Wilson, executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board (WPB).

Among the first problems expected to come before the committee, made up of officials of 10 agencies, is the critical labor situation in the Pacific Coast aircraft industry.

Mr. Wilson, newly returned from a visit to the West Coast aircraft plants, was studying the questions of permanent draft deferment for essential workers in the aircraft industry. The Selective Service Act forbids permanent deferments, but Mr. Wilson and others were reported to feel that something more than the usual 60-day deferments should be worked out for essential aircraft employees.

Organization of the National Labor Requirements Committee will be followed by creation of local committees in areas of crucial labor shortage.

Clinton S. Golden, WPB vice-chairman for manpower requirements, will head the national committee. It includes representatives of WPB, War Manpower Commission, War and Navy departments, Maritime Commission, Petroleum Administration for War, Aircraft Resources Control Office, Office of Civilian Requirements, Office of Rubber Director and Office of War Utilities. The local committees will be made up of field representatives of the same agencies.

The system of committees was created at the suggestion of the Manpower Commission, which requested that WPB establish some group which could classify industries in the order of their importance in areas of direct labor scarcity.

Brazil to Build U. S. Aircraft Engines Under New Contract

NEW YORK (AP)—Brazil will build American aircraft engines under terms of a contract signed Aug. 23 by representatives of the Brazilian Government and of the Ranger Engine Division of the Fairchild Engine and Airplane Corp., the company announced.

The contract was signed at a meeting in the Brazilian Embassy in Washington, the company said, after negotiations which had been carried on for several months between the corporation and Brig. Gen. Antonio Guedes Muniz, Brazilian aircraft designer, and other Brazilian air officials. The negotiations were completed during the recent visit to the United States of Air Minister Joachim Pedro Salgado. The company said the announcement was made with approval of the War Department.

Under terms of the agreement six-cylinder Ranger inverted in-line air-cooled engines varying in power from 175 to 200-horsepower will be manufactured by Fabrica Nacional de Motores, recently completed Brazilian Government engine factory, one of the first and the largest in that country's program of industrial expansion.

The engines will be used, the company said, to power the Fairchild M-62 (U. S. Army Forces designation PT-19), now built in Brazil under contract negotiated last year; the Brazilian Muniz M9 biplanes, and the two-engined Grumman Widgeons now in service in Brazilian coastal patrol, Amazon patrol and mail delivery.

Delaware & Hudson Plan Is Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—The Boards of Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co., and Delaware & Hudson Co., approved modifications of their plan of debt adjustment made by the special statutory court in an order of Aug. 3.

Under the modifications the companies are to dispose of their portfolio of marketable securities before May 1, 1946, instead of May 1, 1948.

Also the companies are to distribute proceeds realized from disposal of the portfolio as follows: They are to divide the first $5,000,000 equally, retaining one-half for themselves and depositing the other half in the sinking fund provided in the mortgage; all proceeds realized from disposal of the portfolio in excess of $5,000,000, they are to deposit in the sinking fund.

Shoe Firms Surpass Order To Cut Number of Styles

NEW YORK (AP)—Shoe manufacturers of the nation have voluntarily reduced the number of styles made for this fall to 61 per cent of the number for fall selling in 1942. Boot and Shoe Recorder, trade publication, said.

The publication said its industry-wide survey showed that the style reduction "has gone far beyond the original intention" of the War Production Board's leather conservation directive issue in September, 1942.

Total number of styles made by all manufacturers in 1942, the publication found, was 29,932. In 1943 the total was 11,675.

Knitwear Output Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased production of knit underwear, particularly for infants, has been reported to the War Production Board (WPB) by the industry's advisory committee. The gain was attributed to an increased allotment of yarn granted recently by WPB.

Sicily 'Guinea Pig' to Develop Invasion Legal Tender Scheme

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The new invasion lire, now legal tender in Sicily, is a financial development of outstanding importance for the economic future of Europe. Though such invasion lire (and francs) were issued in North Africa, Sicily sees their first introduction into Europe. Sicily is obviously to be the guinea pig for the development. It is likely to be extended through Europe as far as AMGOT goes and AMGOT is likely to go as far as the British and American armies.

In contrast with the current discussions of "bancor" and "unitas," (now lumped in some Wall Street discussion as "bunkitas") and the highfalutin' dream-machinery that goes with these dream-monies, the invasion lire has political and economic reality; when the war is over in Europe the development of this currency and the experience that goes with its development will probably have a vastly greater effect on future international exchange than the plans for an international super-bank now being discussed so earnestly and vaguely. Invasion lire should come as a great rock in a weary land to persons who have been wandering in the 40-year Sinai wilderness of Old Deal and New Deal currency theory or lack of it.

Since the recent joint Army-Treasury "explanation" explains very little about it, and since the sepulchral voice of bankrupt gold standard theory, raised in the recent Spahr statement of the "Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy," only serves to confuse the whole matter, some analysis is worth while of how it is likely to work.

System Outlined

The currency, printed secretly in Washington and flown to Sicily, consists of notes marked from one to 1,000 lire. It is paid to American soldiers at the rate of a lire a penny, so that the largest note is paid them in lieu of $10. If they don't spend it in Sicily they can send it home or otherwise get dollars for it.

The Sicilian people take it because it is legal tender and they have to. Presumably they cannot raise their prices against it because they are not allowed to.

It will go into circulation not only out of soldiers' pockets but in pay-checks and supply purchases for the running of Sicilian schools, railroads, and other public services and utilities. It will come back to the issuing AMGOT authorities through the usual channels of taxation and other payments for public services.

In the last analysis its value will depend on whether the military occupation brings more goods into the country than it uses, or less. And since it is generally assumed that AMGOT is going to function in part as a relief agency, it has only to adjust its imports and relief distribution to the price and currency situation (and vice versa) to keep the invasion lire, at stated value. They are intended only as a temporary supplement to the existing circulation (perhaps offsetting whatever may go into hiding). This is so whether the imported relief supplies (particularly wheat and coal) are given away or sold (which latter would amount to redemption) for the invasion lire.

The use of the new paper money already differs essentially from the German use of invasion currency in one fundamental respect. The Germans under-value the local currency or their imitation or replacement for it, which is inflationary. In contrast the new invasion lire and francs have been over-valued.

Thus, for instance, in French Algeria the new francs, issued to circulate at par with the existing ones, were originally valued in dollars at 1 1-3 cents; or, in other words, an American could get 75 of them for his $1. This under-valued them and at once began to cause price increases and speculation. They were then lifted in value to 2 cents and only 50 could be had for a dollar.

Likewise the lire is over-valued in Sicily, at a cent apiece. The going pre-invasion lire was not worth that. So the new invasion lire are likely to be held out of circulation, or used to buy dollar-priced goods, which is deflationary.

To put it another way, under-valuing the local currency or the invasion supplement to it, as the Germans have done, enables the invader to buy cheap and loot the country, and the invaded people then are unable to get very much of the invader's own home currency or to buy from the invader's own home country. By this device the Germans have inflated the currencies of the occupied countries and deflated their own, by bidding up and hauling off the already short supply of the captured countries' goods while preventing the captured peoples (by means of the large amount of their currency needed to buy a small amount of marks) from being able to buy much of Germany's own short supply of goods.

Lire Subsidized

Contrariwise, however, over-valuing the lire subsidizes Sicily, or prepares the way to subsidizing it, by forcing on the local people a currency which, however, carries an exchange rate enabling them to get dollars or imported goods for an arbitrarily small number of either the invasion lire or their own lire.

This may explain some recent attacks on the new lire as carrying the threat of inflation to the United States, because the lire carry an artificially high value in dollars, which implies ultimate support by means of a net balance of imports of American goods into Sicily. (The same calculations apply to the new sterling-lire rate).

The release of the "Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy" manages to confuse the matter in various ways.

First it charges that the new issue is "fiat money." Of course it is, and so is the dollar, the pound, and every other modern currency, since none are any longer redeemable by the issuer in gold or anything else. This is an obsolete term of contempt for a currency and the term today means either too much or not enough. It is like calling a man a Democrat.

The economists' release further charges that the invasion lire constitute "just that much additional load on our gold and silver monetary reserves." Leaving aside the fact that the silver holdings of the U. S. Treasury have no more relation, even of a fanciful nature, to the U. S. currency, as "reserves," than so much sawdust, the more important fact is that the gold holdings of the Treasury also have no relation to the currency or its value any longer since they were boxed up in the Kentucky hills and no one is allowed even to see them. They don't carry any "load" anyway. If they were dropped from all discussion of monetary matters, and considered merely as a large commodity stockpile of questionable value, the whole atmosphere of discussion of monetary matters would be cleared of numerous time-wasting and pointless hypotheses.

For instance, the Economists' Committee release goes on to say that "to the extent that the Treasury attempts to redeem this (invasion) money in our gold and silver, these reserves can be depleted. Should the Treasury issue a sufficient amount of this fiat money and attempt to redeem it our supply of metallic reserves could be exhausted."

This involves three tiers of hypothesis which add up to pure wool-gathering. First hypothesis is that the Army is going to issue enormous amounts of this money, which is obviously not so. Second is that to redeem it the United States is going to export so much in goods and services to Europe as to have a violently inflationary effect in the United States (by depleting the country). And third is that if this should happen, the nation might "resume" gold payments and let Fort Knox be drained by a hoarders' run. The whole business of relating the discussion to the Fort Knox stockpile of eye-filling but industrially unimportant metal is a red herring. There ought to be a law against it.

Carryover Canadian Wheat Is Equal To 601,477,184 Bushels

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the carryover of Canadian wheat at the end of the crop year on July 31 at the record-breaking level of 601,477,184 bushels, against 423,752,337 on the same date last year

Young Cardinal Hitter Torrid Against Braves

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Although Cardinal Stan Musial, the National League's leading batter, was not the standout man at the plate in yesterday's 14-5 setback of the Braves, his 1943 pace against the Boston club is worthy of mention.

While climbing to the head of the hit parade, the sensational young St. Louis outfielder has run up a base hit streak of 16 games and a .412 pace swinging against Casey Stengel's pitchers. Not once this season have they shut him out. That triple yesterday in the first inning was his 28th hit on local hurling.

Other Paces

Musial, too, has had better-than-.400 "luck" against the Giant staff of Mel Ott. The Cardinal star has done .467 in that direction. Other paces are: .361 against the Dodgers, .348 with Pittsburgh, .327 with the Cubs, an even .300 in the series with the Phillies, and mere .222 against the Reds. Musial is at a loss to explain his slow gait facing Bill McKechnie's crew, but thinks that he will improve it in the games ahead. The Cards have eight more dates with the Reds.

This Musial boy, by the way, is one of the nicest you will find in the big leagues. A willing, intelligent talker, with no sign of inflated ego, he is the sort you like to see stand above the crowd. And as a hitter, he is improving in a surprising manner. Debs Garms hit the nail on the head when he said in the Cardinal clubhouse early yesterday: "That boy sure can hang out those close lines." There isn't a better line drive hitter in the game than Musial.

Braves Made 14

Thus, the Cardinals continue their mastery over the Braves. Thirteen straight and 14 out of 16 is now Billy Southworth's record against our side this year. No matter who pitches or plays, the result is usually the same. Yesterday the locals piled up the good total of 14 hits on Max Lanier, but the Redbirds made 19, including Johnny Hopp's third home run. The Cards impress you as being able at any time to rally and come from behind.

Casey Stengel made a shift on Monday which won the hearty approval of the gathering. He benched Connie Ryan, moved Eddie Joost over to second base and put Heinie Heltzel on third. Joost, oddly enough, seems to hit better at second than at third. Ryan rates high as a prospect, but he should be schooling in one of the high minors.

Farrell Hits

Bob Quinn is constantly on the lookout for infielders and outfielders, but there never was a time when ball players were harder to find.

You may have noticed that Kirby Farrell, a left-hander himself, hits southpaw pitchers rather well. Being an old hand at the game, Kirby merely meets the ball and pushes it into left field. He knows that a left-handed hitter can get nowhere swinging hard at those fast-ball lefties. Butch Nieman who also works from Farrell's side of the plate, has good success hitting lefties. He made three against Lanier yesterday and two were doubles.

Somehow the opposition is nursing the impression that Nieman cannot hit a change of pace. They keep throwing it to him each time he goes to bat. And he keeps slapping it into the open spaces. This reporter believes that Butch is one of the best slow-ball hitters in the league.

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Briefs . . . The Red Sox got back into the winning column yesterday, beating the Indians, 9-7. George Woods was credited with the victory, his fifth . . . As one half of Monday's double-header was postponed at Cleveland, the Sox will have to play an extra contest with the Tribe at Fenway Park . . . Woods also made two hits and drove in a pair of runs . . . Joe Cronin again called upon Tex Hughson as a relief hurler . . . The Cardinals made their final 1943 appearance here tomorrow in a single game . . . Nate Andrews, who beat the Reds the last time out, will probably pitch for Stengel.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	71	44	.617	
Washington	64	56	.533	9½
Detroit	60	53	.531	10
Cleveland	59	54	.522	11
Chicago	61	56	.521	11½
Boston	56	61	.479	16
St. Louis	52	62	.456	18½
Philadelphia	40	77	.342	31½

Results Aug. 23

Boston 9, Cleveland 7.
New York 4, Detroit 1.
Washington 10, St. Louis 5. (10 inns.)
St. Louis 2, Washington 1.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 0.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	75	39	.658	
Cincinnati	64	52	.552	12
Pittsburgh	62	55	.534	14
Brooklyn	60	57	.513	16½
Chicago	55	60	.478	20½
Philadelphia	54	65	.454	23½
Boston	51	62	.451	23½
New York	42	74	.362	34

Results Aug. 23

St. Louis 14, Boston 5.
Only game scheduled.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP) — Catching up on two weeks' mail . . . From Private First Class Jim Reed, former Topeka, Kan., and Burlington, Iowa, sports writer, now stationed at the "homesick, I mean Homestead," Fla., air base: "It would do your heart good to see the men reaching for the newspapers after work and turning first to the sports page. Sports come before the war to most of them" . . . From Lieut. Dave Zinkoff, former Philadelphia sports announcer, somewhere overseas: "Held three quiz nights aboard ship and the questions on sports were the most popular. Nightly the lads screamed for baseball scores. If you have an opportunity to mail me a paper, do so, as I have not seen a paper in three weeks" . . . From Sergeant Cyrus Horween, also overseas: "Is there any possibility of obtaining box scores of games played in the Dakota League of 1921 and 1922, the South Dakota League of 1920 and the North and South Dakota League of 1923?" (APO address on request if you have 'em.)

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Probably you've seen other items like those above—and a few dozen others in our desk—but it won't hurt to bring them to your attention again . . . You can't say you don't know what the boys want.

♪ ♪ ♪

The football Giants and Dodgers will occupy the same training camp at Bear Mountain, N. Y., but will only meet in the dining room . . . No doubt any National League records they set there will be tabled . . . The only "town team" entered in Ray Dumont's 1943 national semipro baseball tournament represented Sharpsburg, Ohio, a community of 80 homes . . . The townspeople raised the dough to send their boys on to Wichita after they won a regional tournament at Winchester, Ind.

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Henry A. Sullivan, Salem (Mass.) Evening News: "The coming football season promises to be remembered more for its long walks than its long runs." . . . (May be so, Henry, but there'll still be a few players who can run.)

♪ ♪ ♪

When Ivan Dibble was playing Wayne McCoy in the finals of the Topeka, Kan., Country Club Golf championship a few weeks ago Dibble's ball lodged against the rim of a sand trap . . . Ivan gave it a terrific whack with his sand wedge, and the ball curved upward and landed in the pocket of his sports shirt . . . Golf course lawyers at once raised the question of whether it was an unplayable lie or whether Dibble had lost the hole because the ball had touched his person . . . The dispute was settled, explains Don Pierce, when Dibble not only conceded the hole but dropped the match to boot—which, at least, gives Topeka's sports writing pro footballer the prize for the season's worst pun.

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Gunder Haegg, who came here aboard a tanker, will get a plane ride home from Scotland when he gets that far on the return trip . . . Dick Wakefield wants to pilot a Flying Fortress but may have to continue shagging flies because the air force isn't interested in fellows recorded as having hay fever . . . Young Bussey, former Louisiana State U. and Chicago Bears ball carrier, got a look at the Navy's amphibious "Ducks" after arriving at the Fort Pierce, Fla., Navy training base and remarked that they reminded him of the car his old Bears' roommate, Bulldog Turner, used to drive.

Princeton Tigers Report for Team

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP) —A squad of about 100 football candidates, more than 60 of them trainees from the Navy and Marine Corps contingents of Princeton University's V-12 unit, reported yesterday to Harry A. Mahnken, new Tiger football coach, for the first practice of the year.

Only four lettermen from last year's team turned out for the first drill. They were Wayne Harding, end; Jack Van Ness and Dave Marshall, backs; and Charlie Brown, center. All but Brown are members of the V-12.

W. G. Crowell

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24 (AP)—William Gardner Crowell, nationally known college football referee and a member of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee, passed on last night.

Crowell, who officiated in many Army-Navy games, handled a total of 627 contests from 1907 to 1942.

He was head football coach at George Washington University in 1906, an assistant at Swarthmore College in 1907, and head coach at Lafayette College from 1914 through 1916. He also had coached high school teams here.

Donelli Signed

NEW YORK (AP)—Buff Donelli, former head coach at Duquesne University, has signed a contract as line mentor under Pete Cawthon, new boss of the Brooklyn football Dodgers.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	9	1	Andrews	10	10
Tobin	11	9	Ferrell	0	1
Javery	11	11	Odom	0	2
Salvo	4	5	Cardenal	0	0
Barrett	10	13			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
O'Neill	1	0	Brown	6	4
Judd	10	6	Terry	0	4
Hughson	11	9	Bolton	4	8
Ryba	4	5	Newsome	4	10
Woods	1	1			

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's, Men's Store . . . Tel. Lib. 1212
and Braves Field . . . . . Tel. Com. 2000

On the Firing Line for New Team

Official United States Marine Corps Photo

Former Yale Athletes With Marines

Three former Eli now training at Parris Island, South Carolina. Left to right: Privates Stephen A. Stack of Hingham, Mass., varsity football and track; LeRoy C. Schwarzkopf, Saginaw, Mich. varsity track and cross-country, and Meyer Quentin, North Hampton, N. H., varsity football and hockey.

Sammy Baugh Big Question In Grid Game

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 24 (AP)—Mr. Samuel Baugh of Texas is present and says he's ready for duty, but the Washington Redskins aren't counting too much on his effectiveness against the college all-stars tomorrow night.

Coach Dutch Bergman admitted today that he couldn't depend too much on his ace passer, although he tried to soften his own feelings by boasting about Baugh's two stand-ins, Leroy Zimmerman and rookie Frank Akins, who will get the call in that order if Baugh is forced to retire to the bench in Dyche Stadium.

Bergman's strategy plan now is to have Baugh in there as soon as the Redskins are on the offensive—at the opening kickoff if the Washingtons get to receive. They'll gun hard for the points potentially stored in Baugh's arm or for the touchdowns that may come by running should the All-Stars defense—primed for Sammy's slings—go awry.

"We've been working this team faster than we would normally," the coach of the National Football League champions declared. "We've got 13 games to do, too. This is the All-Stars' only one—they can give it everything they've got, and I understand they have plenty.

"Our reserves are not up to the standard of the first team in ability, although our offense is fairly well balanced. It looks to me like the outcome of the game is largely a question of reserves. Some of our boys may have to play 60 minutes. I only hope it's a cool night."

The uncertainty over Baugh's effectiveness apparently can cast no damper on the game, for a sell-out crowd of 50,000 is assured. The All-Stars, basking in the favorite's role, have ended heavy drills and are taking life easy.

Because many of the other All-Star games have been won through superior line play, observers who have seen both squads work out like the collegians because of such front wall names as these in the Stars' roster:

Dick Wildung of Minnesota, Al Wistert of Michigan, Julius Franks of Michigan, Gerrard Ramsey of William and Mary.

Mixed Nationality Battery Beats Americans in Baseball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—The 1943 baseball season in Melbourne has already in the first month of competition resolved itself into a repetition of last year's struggle for supremacy between the two friendly rivals—the United States "Yankees" and the Melbourne team, with the international angle again giving added interest to the race.

Both teams easily subdued their opponents in the first six games this season with the Yankees showing great power at bat, plus some very effective pitching. They scored an aggregate of 55 runs to their opponents 4, in one game collected three home runs in succession, and their pitchers registered three one-hit performances. Meanwhile, Melbourne, with its star Australian-American battery of young Ross Straw, pitcher, and catcher Bill Jost, functioning splendidly, had also won its first six games, four of them by the shutout route.

The seventh game of the schedule brought these two undefeated teams together and while the Australians were hopeful that young Straw would re-establish his decisive mastery of 1942 over the Yankees, it was thought that the tremendous batting power of the Americans would turn the scales of victory in their favor.

Six Scattered Hits

However, anything can happen is baseball in Australia as well as in this country. The youngster let the Yankees down with six scattered hits and struck out 13 and it was the Melbourne team that did the heavy stick work with Bill Jost and Lynn Straw leading the way with a home run each. Bill Jost's work behind the plate and at bat was, next to that of pitcher Straw, the feature of the game and his home run, in his first time up, gave his team the sign that the hitherto-much-respected Yankee pitching could be hit.

Also highly effective was the bullet-like throws of Jost which forced the runners to keep close to the bags. Lynn Straw (brother of the pitcher) showed great promise at third and also at bat. His throws to first were hard and accurate and his home run was the longest drive of the game. The result was a distinct shock to the Yankees and they are anxious to meet their vanquishers in the near future. However, the draw precludes a meeting before the final round, a condition that will add to the interest of the pennant race.

Three Out of Four

To date, Ross Straw has met the popular Yankees four times—thrice in 1942 and once this season, winning three and losing one. In the three 1942 games he allowed the Yankees a total of three hits—one in each game. Thus in the four games they have been able to collect a total of only nine hits. In the final game of the 1942 season he was chosen to pitch for the Victorian Baseball Association All-Stars against the United States All-Stars and shut out the opposing side by a score of 12 to 0. Only 30 batters faced him during the game, he allowed but two hits, struck out 18 and threw 81 strikes out of a total of 110 deliveries.

The spontaneous liking of the Australian for the American has once against been illustrated by the success of the Australian-American battery of Straw and Jost. They formed an attachment for each other the first afternoon they met and right now constitute one of the finest batteries ever seen in Australian baseball.

In addition to his success in baseball the versatile Bill Jost continues to amaze and entertain the Australians with his remarkable football-throwing ability. The former star of the Huntington Golden Bears of New York has been an attraction during the intermission period of the regular Australian Rules games with his splendid performances against the best Australian kickers, being beaten on only one occasion. It is interesting to note that the afternoon Fred Hughson beat him with a tremendous dropkick of 84 yards it was very windy and the next time they met it was calm and the popular American was the winner.

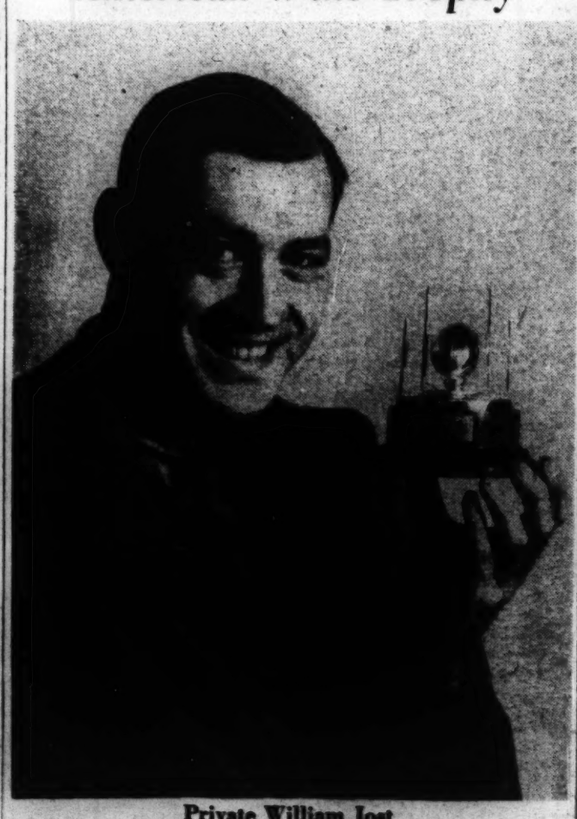
Natural Showman

Jost, who is a natural showman, was warming-up for his contest against the best kickers of the Carlton team when an Australian soldier ran on to the field, picked up the ball and threw a wobbly pass which traveled only about 15 yards. Jost stopped his warm-up, called the Aussie to him, showed him how to place his fingers correctly on the ball, gave him a few hints and the Aussie threw a nice spiral for about 30 yards. Immensely pleased, the Aussie soldier shook hands with his American instructor and then Jost took his place for the test against the Carlton kickers. With ease he covered 71 yards with his first throw. This drew a great ovation from the large crowd and eventually won the competition for him.

The officials of the Victorian Football League, the leading organization of its kind in Australia, are determined to prove that their best kickers can achieve greater distances than the American Jost can throw and have instituted a series of tryouts in order to find their greatest exponents in this department of their spectacular game. This should result in the uncovering of some great kickers as there will be over 200 men to choose from. Jost, meanwhile, is preparing himself thoroughly for this interesting international test in which he hopes to break the record of 75 yards 1 foot 8 inches established by Tony Calvelli of Stanford University in the international "correspondence" series against the Carlton Club in 1938. Also he will endeavor to surpass his own record of 85 yards made at Jamaica, Long Island, in 1940.

H. Archie Richardson

American Wins Trophy



Private William Jost

Jamaica, Long Island, football and baseball star who won the trophy he is holding in kicking contests with Australians. The American soldier also entertains the Australians with his long throwing of the football.

Minor League Scores

Aug. 23

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 6-5, Jersey City 1-6.
Syracuse 4, Newark 3.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Open date.

Pacific Coast League

Open date.

Eastern League

Scranton 2, Hartford 2.
Elmira 3, Albany 1.
Wilkes-Barre 3, Springfield 1.
Utica 7, Binghamton 5.

Southern Association

Birmingham 7, New Orleans 6.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Williams Is Changing

Joe McCarthy said something the other day in the course of an interview which invites comment. The Yankee manager told a Detroit baseball writer that Dick Wakefield of the Tigers will be a better hitter than Ted Williams because "Ted clowns a lot, both in the field and at bat."

Wakefield is a fine boy and a great hitter and, of course, you have a lot of respect for McCarthy's opinion after you have been around the American League for a while. But I wonder if Joe considered the change which is certain to come over Williams before he has returned to a Red Sox uniform?

Come Out Men

Uncle Sam's Navy already has knocked a lot of clowning out of Ted Williams and it will knock more out before the final shot has been fired in this war. This is no rap at the Kid. Any branch of the service changes every man who goes in. There is nothing better for the disposition—for what in baseball the boys call temperament—than a stretch with the military. They go in boys; come out men. Among other things, they learn a keener appreciation of the finer things of life.

Between clips a couple of days ago my barber said to me: "You know, I honestly wish that my three boys were old enough to get into the Army for a little while. Of course, no father is anxious to see his youngsters go to the firing line. But a stretch of military discipline is a great thing for a boy growing up. It gives him a fine start—a slant on life which he cannot get in school or even in college. The Army and Navy do a lot more for you than teach you war games."

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill McKechnie, despite his high berth in the National League, admits that this 1943 Cincinnati club has been a disappointment.

"Before the season started," said the manager of the Reds, "we figured to be strong on the mound. But that was our weakest spot during the first half of the race. The injury to Walters was the biggest blow, but there wouldn't have been any point in leaving him out of uniform. Why, this club has hit 25 per cent better than it did a year ago. If we could have had our normal pitching, we'd have been all right."

McKechnie watched Frank McCormick swing gingerly at a couple of balls in batting practice, then continued. "That big fellow isn't playing his right game. His back still bothers him. I had hoped to let him take it easy until September and be ready to help us in the stretch. But I was forced to use him, and don't know how much longer I'll be able to."

♪ ♪ ♪

Branch Rickey, in what looks like a frantic attempt to win back the favor of the Brooklyn clientele, is exploding the theory that there are no worthwhile ball players to be bought from the minor leagues.

The most spectacular new arrival is Howard Schultz, the 6-foot 6½-inch first sacker from St. Paul. He broke in swinging. In his debut he helped Whit Wyatt beat the Cardinals by hitting a single and double and accounting for a pair of runs. In these times, rookies of Schultz's fan appeal are rare, indeed. But Rickey can find them.

The Dodgers also bought Bill Hart, who can play either third base or shortstop. The league is aware of this. But what it may not know is that Hart was hitting .320, and leading the Southern Association with 16 homers and 96 runs batted in when bought by Rickey.

Rickey, even if these new men come through in a hurry, faces a long, hard uphill fight to make friends with Flatbush faithful. As a matter of fact, Branch never has been too popular with the paying customers, chiefly because he is a good businessman and good businessmen, in baseball, sometimes have to get rid of star players at a time when they are at the peak of their popularity. But no one can ever say that Rickey is not successful.

Stan Musial Still Leading Major Hitters

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals continued his merry way at the top of the National League hitters this week, but Luke Appling, veteran shortstop of the Chicago White Sox, slipped out of the American League lead.

Appling, who was on top with a .336 average last Tuesday, skied seven points during the week and it was enough to drop him into second place behind rookie Dick Wakefield, Detroit's flying Tiger, who moved up slightly, from .327 to .330.

The same slump that slowed Appling also bogged down his young teammate, Guy Curtright, who dropped from .309 to an even .300, although he was able to hold third place in the American League rankings.

Billy Herman of Brooklyn held steadily in second place in the National League with .329, 23 points behind Musial's pace-making .352. The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Musial, St. Louis	118	474	82	167	.352
Herman, Brooklyn	118	450	56	148	.329
Witek, New York	114	453	44	142	.313
Vaughan, Brooklyn	114	463	90	144	.311
W. Cooper, St. Louis	93	343	43	106	.309
Elliott, Pittsburgh	121	454	61	140	.308
Nicholson, Chicago	115	451	69	138	.306
Walker, St. Louis	113	441	61	134	.304
Tipton, Cincinnati	117	418	71	127	.304
McCormick, Cincinnati	100	385	47	114	.304
McCarthy, Boston	79	310	53	95	.304

American League

Wakefield, Detroit	114	482	70	158	.330
Appling, Chicago	117	441	43	145	.329
Curtright, Chicago	100	343	53	103	.300
Johnson, New York	116	438	48	130	.296
Fox, Boston	113	451	54	133	.295
Hockett, Cleveland	101	438	57	129	.295
Stephens, St. Louis	98	387	50	107	.277
Cramer, Detroit	102	442	56	122	.276
York, Detroit	114	419	66	121	.289
Culberson, Boston	73	293	34	84	.287

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	215	32	65	3	31	.304
Mack	144	21	45	0	22	.274
Holmes	467	59	127	5	51	.272
Nieman	251	31	68	5	36	.263
Farrell	138	6	36	0	10	.261
Klutts	167	11	43	0	17	.257
Workman	457	54	112	9	65	.245
Wietelmann	309	25	85	0	26	.239
Burns	85	6	20	1	3	.227
Ross	294	25	66	5	22	.225
Ryan	202	41	74	1	19	.210
Joost	236	27	60	1	18	.183
Poland	140	5	18	0	7	.165
Heltzel	70	6	12	0	4	.157

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	60	7	22	5	20	.367
Pesko	242	28	73	0	27	.302
Fox	451	54	133	1	39	.295
Culberson	293	34	84	0	30	.287
Newsome	297	31	82	1	25	.276
Doerr	400	61	101	15	60	.252
Metkovich	176	19	44	4	17	.250
Lupien	410	47	117	4	38	.240
Tabor	200	29	50	7	38	.225
Simmons	188	7	37	0	11	.204
Lake	211	25	44	3	21	.203
Lazor	114	11	23	0	7	.186
Conroy	46	12	10	1	6	.185
Peacock	81	4	13	0	4	.160

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N. Y. C., 60th, near Lexington—Business woman will share 3-room apt.; privacy; near church and all trans. RE 4-3063. Write Box K-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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W	I	L	L	■	D	E
D	E	E

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GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR
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Specialist in Flowers and Their Arrangement
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Wetheralds Ltd. regret that for the present camouflage takes priority over painting and decorating. In playing our part to win the war, we feel sure that customers will understand why immediate attention to orders cannot always be given. When peace returns we shall once more be in the foreground with new ideas in DECORATION.
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for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
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Highest Quality and Efficient Service
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Isle of Man

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Makers of the Celebrated
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Cooked Meat Specialist
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89, STRAND ST. QUINES CORNER
For Ladies who aim at Individuality you can get suited at Miss Curphey's
MANXONIA LTD.
With Hats, Coats, Day and Evening Dresses.
Villa Marina Arcade and 49 Victoria Street Douglas

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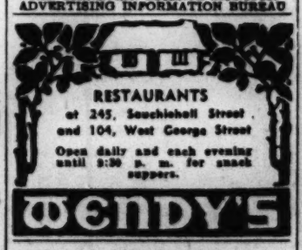

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

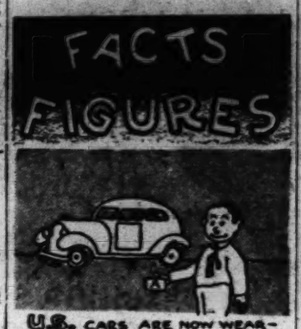
JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 333
Telegrams: Prostash Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2
Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
335 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club


FACTS
FIGURES
U.S. CARS ARE NOW WEARING OUT AT THE RATE OF TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLION A YEAR.
20 GALLONS OF ALCOHOL CAN BE OBTAINED FROM A TON OF SOFT-WOOD LUMBER MILL WASTE
IT'S A FACT IT TAKES ABOUT 18 MONTHS TO SEASON THE WOOD USED IN MAKING SAFETY MATCHES
K. PARRIS
ONLY FEMALE MOSQUITOES BITE

Daily Anecdote

His True Measure

When a rising young statesman, Lloyd George went to a small town in the south of England to deliver a political address. The member of the local committee who met him at the station was cordial in his greeting to the visitor, but could not conceal the fact that he was deeply disappointed that Lloyd George was so small of stature. At the meeting that night he playfully voiced his sentiments in these words:

"I had expected to find Mr. Lloyd George a big man in every sense. But you can see for yourselves that his physical proportions are quite small."

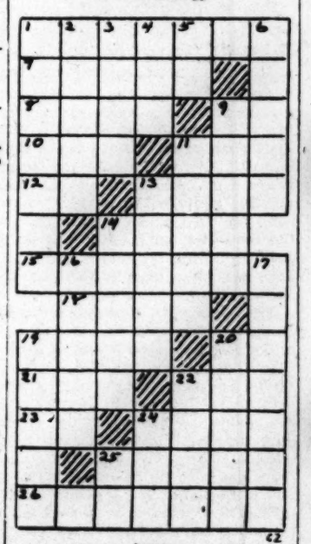
Not in the least embarrassed, the young statesman replied, "In North Wales we measure a man from his chin up. Here you evidently measure him from the chin down."

A Verse for Today . . .

Mine iniquities are gone over mine head: as an heavy burden they are too heavy for me. . . . In thee, O LORD, do I hope: thou wilt hear, O Lord my God.—Ps. 38:4, 15

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—You might see South Americans chewing, sailing, or dancing a cueca—which?
7—What was first name of Howe, American inventor?
8—Inclination.
9—What is a prefix meaning "down"?
10—What screen actress is wed to Joel McCrea?
11—What is a garden tool mentioned in Foster's "Uncle Ned"?
12—Symbol for radon is what?
13—What is a sea swallow?
14—What is an important Italian seaport?
15—What American author and dramatist was born in 1888?
18—What part of mason's hammer is used to chip or shape stone?
19—What green seeds are cooked and served as food?
20—Harvest (abbr.).
21—Any place of refuge is called what?
22—How is Bobby Shafto described in the nursery rhyme?
23—In what State of U. S. is the Schuylkill River (abbr.)?
24—What weapon was superseded by the bayonet?
25—Who is heroine of a ballad by Dante Gabriel Rossetti?
26—What are the sloping timbers of a roof?

Down

1—In Longfellow's "Hyperion," what "had a whole heaven within it"?
2—Foreign-born citizen is called what?
3—You would visit what river to see Ripon Falls?
4—What is principal Pacific Coast State of U. S., (abbr.)?
5—Rabbit.
6—The Jumblies of Lear's poem have hands of what color?
7—Greek dialect.
11—The fly-up-the-creek of U. S. is what bird?
13—Longfellow wrote "——— of a Wayside Inn."
16—How is December described in Poe's "The Raven"?
18—What is the plural of "egor"?
17—What creatures in certain nursery rhyme were rewarded with pie?
19—What is made in a Feuerdriner machine?
20—According to Mother Goose, who was companion of butcher and candlestickmaker?
22—What is an instrument for abrading or smoothing metal?
24—Darling.
25—High frequency (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Electric Light Bulbs Are Frosted on the Inside?

About seventeen years ago Marvin Pipkin, who worked in General Electric's Lamp Development Laboratory at Nela Park, walked into the manager's office and said:

"Why don't you frost bulbs on the inside?"

The manager replied: "That's a good idea—it's so good that lamp makers have been trying to do it for more than twenty years. Go to it—'most everyone else has tried and failed."

Mr. Pipkin tried—and succeeded, which makes him something of an authority on the subject.

"One of the best methods," according to Marvin Pipkin, "of getting diffused light from an electric lamp is to etch or frost the clear globe."

An outside frosted lamp, however, "becomes soiled from handling and dust . . . and cleaning is difficult" because of the roughened surface.

"In the past (prior to 1926) . . . bulbs frosted inside were found to become very fragile. . . . Bulbs must be strong enough not to break during manufacture, packing, shipping, and use."

Mr. Pipkin overcame this difficulty by using two solutions: one to frost the glass, and the other to strengthen it.

A typical frosting mixture is comprised of water, barium sulfate, sodium bisulfate, ammonium bifluoride, dextrin, and 11.9 per cent hydrofluoric acid by weight. The mixture is sprayed uniformly over the inside of the bulbs. Table (A) shows the length of time the frosting mixture was left in contact with the glass and the corresponding loss in the strength of the bulb.

(A) AVER. STRENGTH OF FROSTED BULBS

seconds	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
strength	44.8	11	4.2	3	3.2	3.4	3.2

(B) AVER STRENGTH OF TREATED BULBS

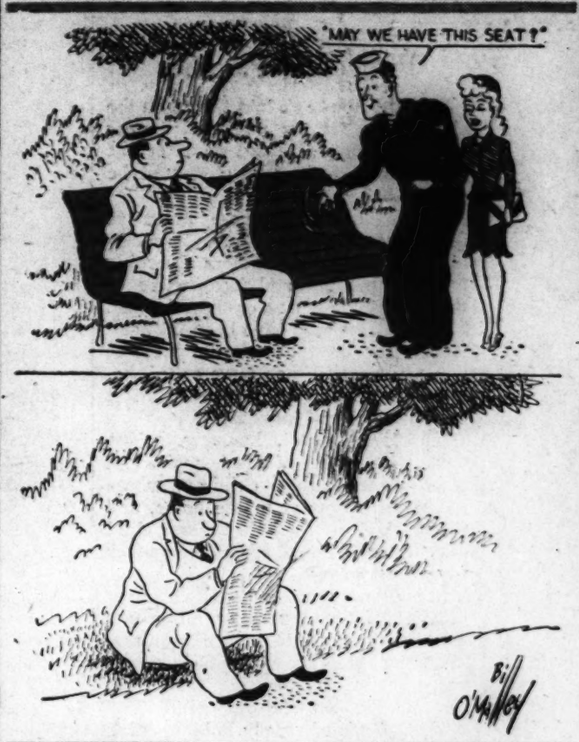
seconds	0	10	20	30	40	50	60
strength	3.2	5.6	8.2	39.6	45.2	43.6	42.9

Bulbs frosted 60 seconds were treated with a strengthening solution containing water, barium sulfate, dextrin, and 7.44 per cent by weight of hydrofluoric acid. The gains in strength of the bulb are shown in table (B).

In strengthening inside-frosted bulbs Marvin Pipkin made them commercially practical and in so doing benefited both the lighting industry and the millions of men, women, and children who use electric lamps.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun— —Bill O'Malley



Quotation

He is happiest, be he king or peasant, who finds peace in his home.
—GOETHE

Brevities

Detroit News: A scarcity of $10,000 bills is remarked by the puzzled Treasury. One can only suggest that the tool and die boys look once more through their overalls.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The WPB has found it necessary to put restrictions on the use of glass containers. Perhaps it was feared that our war industries might suffer from a shortage of bottlenecks.

Did You Know That

Foods packed in glass should be stored in dark places to prevent deterioration? Foods in tin cans should be stored where it is cool and dry, darkness is not essential.

In Lighter Vein

It's An Idea!

It seems that William T. Knight of Lincoln, Neb., is so bored with talk about taxes that he has a solution for this vexatious problem: "Let the Government take over all our wages or salary and then feed and clothe us and pay our rent and give us Army pay of $12 a week for the duration. That would free about half the Government employees for war work and cure a million headaches. Most workers never have as much as $12 a week left anyhow, after paying those above-mentioned bills." — Colliers.

Defined

On board a great ocean liner the captain was showing a bright young woman through the steerage. He pointed out a strapping big Irish emigrant who was putting away with knife, fork and spoon a huge midday meal.

"Just look at the enormous amount of food that fellow is consuming," he remarked.

"Oh, Captain," exclaimed the fair passenger, her face aglow with the light of discovery, "I suppose he is what you sailors call a stowaway."

Extra Service

Wayne, Penna.

A young colored chap, whose regular job with the local post office is handling special delivery letters, is doing his part in bringing cheer and comfort to the folks at home.

Whenever any mail arrives from the boys in the service stationed in a distant city or out of the ocuntry, he delivers the letter immediately to the family. In this way, the anxious parent or wife receives the message a day, or even two, earlier than the regular mail.

He makes an effort to speed up delivery of greeting cards, such as birthday, Easter, Mother's Day, etc., even on Sundays.

For this little special service he expects no remuneration, but usually rings the bell, leaves the mail, and goes away before one has a chance to thank him.

A wife, who had not heard from her husband since he left the country, was surprised to hear her doorbell ring one Saturday evening after 10 o'clock. Hurrying to the door, she found that this young man had made a special trip to bring her a letter from her husband in Africa. Receiving good news of his safety enabled her to enjoy a happy week end.

Question Box

Where Would You Find—

1. The largest island in the West Indies?
2. The United States National Park where visitors dine 728 feet underground?
3. The Salween River?
4. Raphael's "Alba Madonna"?

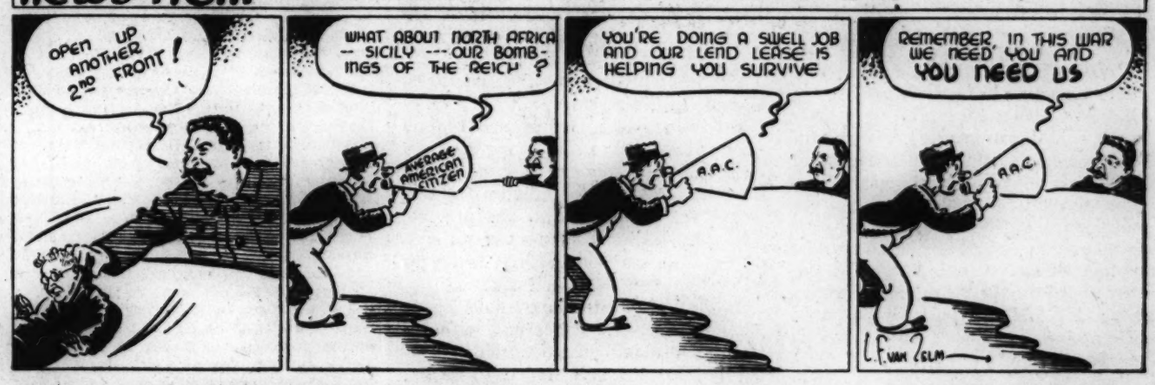
Answers

1. Cuba.
2. In Carlsbad Caverns National Park, 25 miles southwest of Carlsbad, New Mexico.
3. Southeastern Tibet, Burma, and southern China; 1,750 miles to the Bay of Bengal.
4. It is part of the Andrew W. Mellon Collection in the National Gallery of Art, in Washington, D. C.

A Lawn a Minute!

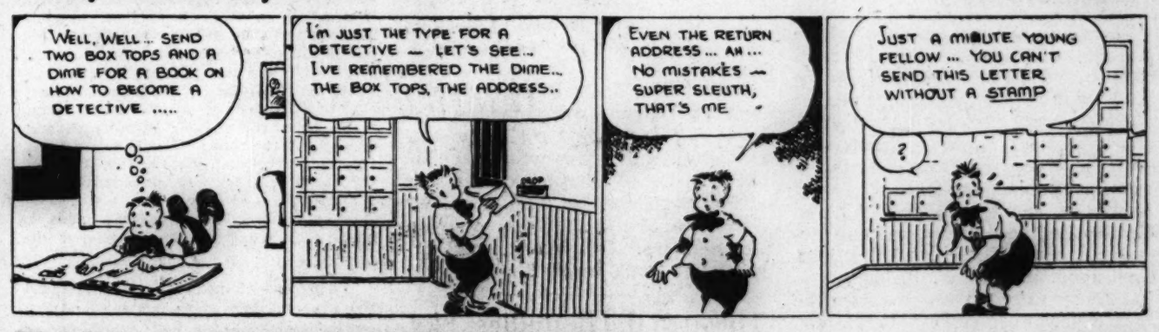
Giant lawnmowers for Army airfields are being constructed, each of which will cut a swath 21 feet wide at a 20-mile speed, clearing 40 acres an hour.

NEWS ITEM— MOSCOW RECALLS LITVINOFF. LET US BE FRANK AND REALISTIC TOO


OPEN UP ANOTHER 2ND FRONT!
WHAT ABOUT NORTH AFRICA -- SICILY --- OUR BOMBINGS OF THE REICH ?
AVERAGE AMERICAN CITIZEN
YOU'RE DOING A SWELL JOB AND OUR LEND LEASE IS HELPING YOU SURVIVE
A.A.C.
REMEMBER, IN THIS WAR WE NEED YOU AND YOU NEED US
A.A.C.
L.F. VAN DELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Well, Almost Super*

By LE PELLEY


WELL, WELL... SEND TWO BOX TOPS AND A DIME FOR A BOOK ON HOW TO BECOME A DETECTIVE .....
I'm JUST THE TYPE FOR A DETECTIVE — LET'S SEE... I'VE REMEMBERED THE DIME... THE BOX TOPS, THE ADDRESS..
EVEN THE RETURN ADDRESS... AH... NO MISTAKES — SUPER SLEUTH, THAT'S ME
JUST A MINUTE YOUNG FELLOW... YOU CAN'T SEND THIS LETTER WITHOUT A STAMP
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Nothing Special*

By RODGERS

There didn't seem to be anything special to do today-
So-that's just what I did—
Nothing special
And had a grand time doing it, too!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Life of the Party*

By THE HAGERS

"Here comes Claudette! Now we shall see How she behaved at Lilly's tea."
"It was a fabulous affair!" Claudette sank in an easy chair.
"We sold War Bonds and Stamps, Aunt Mat; And no one was at all high-hat.
I sold six War Bonds for the drive By showing them some Quackburg jive!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Eyes East

Are all the Quebec obeisances toward a Pacific offensive merely window dressing to cover the plans for a knock-out blow at Germany or is a major move to help China in preparation? The calling of the Chinese Ambassador into consultation and the statement of the British Minister of Information that "military decisions of the utmost importance" have been reached are linked to suggest that the Pacific area was receiving as much or more attention than the European.

Indeed, the official effort to emphasize the probability of large-scale action in the Pacific is a bit overdone. There is very little evidence so far that more than a slow pushing back of Japan is on the immediate strategy program.

It has been widely expected that with the clearing of the Mediterranean, the necessary ships—both naval and merchant—would be released for opening a campaign to retake Burma. Increasing air operations from India appear to be preparing the way for such a drive when the monsoons end.

Observers have generally agreed that the reopening of the Burma Road is essential to any large-scale British and American move to attack Japan from China. Certain forces not being used in Europe would be available for such a campaign. In addition to vital naval support, the Allies could count on large numbers of Indian and Chinese troops.

The pinch comes in the air. For at the rate planes are being expended today in the attack on Europe, anything taken for the Pacific war is a real subtraction from the war on Hitler. And as it happens, the terrain involved makes air power particularly necessary. Some experts on the region declare the retaking of Burma will be difficult.

Burma is not, of course, the only possibility. While China is the likeliest vantage point for hitting both the vital Japanese supply lines and the home islands, more direct and spectacular attack routes are possible. The landing on Kiska raises hopes that a road to Tokyo can be opened from the north. While shortest, this route would be extremely hazardous—unless the Russians suddenly decided to provide bases. That they will hardly do until assured that overwhelming forces would join them in defense against Japanese counterattacks.

While some gains in the southwest Pacific have supported General MacArthur's prediction that island-hopping would give way to faster advances, the Allies have been able to do very little to prevent Japan making full use of her vast conquests. The attrition of Japan's air power is rapid and may become more crucial in the whole picture. American naval forces have been tremendously increased and should play a stronger offensive role. But, until the other end of the Axis is broken, it would be unwise to build up rosy hopes of striking Japan as effectively as Americans would like to strike her.

Australia Keeps Curtin

There was never much doubt of the outcome of the Australian Federal election, which has converted Prime Minister Curtin's precarious Labor majority of two into a comfortable margin of perhaps a round dozen votes—in the House of Representatives—over the combined opposition of United Australian and Country parties. The election had been forced on the Government by the leader of the joint Opposition, Arthur W. Fadden, who last June suddenly withdrew from the "gentlemen's agreement" to support the Government's war program and secured a non-confidence motion against the Administraton by one vote.

The Fadden maneuver represented the concern in Australian business circles that Labor might launch out from its moderate policy. Various hints of a postwar New Deal, that might outdistance the Beveridge plan and take Australian business out of its depth, have made capital increasingly nervous. The nervousness, however, could be laid rather to the oratory of a few extremists in the Government ranks rather than to utterances of the Prime Minister.

The Fadden platform of a National Government, a single conscript army for service wherever needed and a pay-as-you-go tax plan, proved unequal to catching the popular imagination, especially at the height of Mr. Curtin's favor as a successful war Prime Minister. Although he refuses the plea for a National Government, the Labor chief has enlisted so much co-operation from the Opposition that he has a National Government in effect.

Above all his administration has seen General MacArthur come in and the dread Japanese menace driven away.

Protecting Families

General Hershey's latest word on the drafting of fathers makes it appear fairly certain that about seven out of every 100 men in that class will be drafted before 1943 is out.

This makes it all the more imperative that Selective Service change its policy in respect to taking fathers according to draft number and irrespective of the number, or degree, or dependencies. Taking by lot may have been fair, and indeed the only practicable method, when unmarried men were called, because the brunt of the effect was felt by the individual inducted.

Induction by lot, however, might mean the drafting of a father with two small pre-school-age children, whose mother was needed in the home, and the passing-by of a father of one child of nearly high school age whose mother was free to work.

In addition, some immediate changes in the policies governing allotments and debt moratoriums are required. Present allotments for families are in many cases unrealistic (now $62 monthly for wife and one child).

The scheme of simply holding debts in abeyance for the duration may have sufficed for unmarried men, mostly in the younger age brackets who had not yet acquired much property; but a decidedly different fiscal picture is presented by the average young family man who has acquired an equity, but not full ownership, in property.

Under the present plan, this equity is protected but the obligations continue; the payments pile up and become due six months after the war.

Some undoubtedly anticipate the Federal Government will establish protection for these cases, may even proffer assistance in the form of grants or refunding. The time to do that, however, is not in the tumultuous postwar period and under pressure of politics.

Why Dicker With Franco?

That is good news from London which tells of an American refusal to sell arms and ammunition to Spain. It is curious news, too, and not so good as it might be. It is reported that Sir Samuel Hoare, in conversations with El Caudillo, has been pressing that leader to renounce "non-belligerency" and adopt a status of neutrality for Spain, and there are evidences of diplomatic use of the arms question to effect this change.

Public opinion in the free countries should scrutinize such talk very carefully. What does the Franco regime need arms for at this moment—to help train the soldiers it sends to the Russian front? Or to threaten the disfranchised elements in Spain who, seeing the military fortunes of the free on the rise, may be inspired to try to win their own liberties back?

Those working to bring about Spanish neutrality are concerned with information about convoys which evidently leaks through Madrid to Berlin, and with flights of enemy aircraft over Spanish territory. But surely the Allies are no longer in a position where they have to buy fair play from General Franco.

Let us offer General Franco nothing for the slight consideration he can offer us now, and certainly not the wherewithal to suppress liberty in Spain. He can read the handwriting on the wall as well as anyone else. That is why we can talk to him at all. Then, to use an Americanism he doubtless would despise, let's "talk turkey."

Through the Boundless Sky

Today they are twittering in the shrubbery, chirping importantly, adding hourly to their numbers. At some precise moment—at some secret signal—they will rise up and be off to the South on their long flight. Do the marigolds in full glory and tall purple asters coming into bloom tell them? Is there warning in the late August theme-song of the cricket orchestra? Or is it a difference in the air, indescribably yet distinctly felt, as the nights grow chilly and a few leaves flutter to the ground?

Gone are the waterfall songs of the wrens, the familiar calls of towhees, grosbeaks, and flaming orioles. Yesterday the afternoon sun was darkened for a long moment. It was a flock of migrants in formation.

We go about our affairs, commuting, earning a living, reading headlines, paying out coupon 18. All, all around us the bird world is on the move. By thousands they are gathering in the thickets and rising for their irresistible flight over river, sea, and continent. And bright August gardens, left silent, whisper a brief prophecy of November snows.

The Mountain and the Mole Hill?

RUSSIA'S VICTORIES OVER THE NAZI FORCES
WOW!
EASILY ALARMED CITIZEN
STALIN'S ABSENCE FROM QUEBEC AND RECALL OF LITVINOFF

As Denmark Waits

The request of the Danish Government that its citizens halt the wave of sabotage against the Germans in Denmark gives added point to the following article by Julius Moritzen, himself a Danish citizen, now resident in the United States. Mr. Moritzen's information on Danish incidents comes to him from "underground" sources and from Scandinavians who have recently come to America.

By Julius Moritzen

Where will the lightning strike next? The Nazis would very much like to know; so would Denmark, where the feverish defense preparations of the German troops reveal that they at least do not preclude Danish soil as a possible invasion objective.

It is especially the west coast of Jutland that is being fortified all the way from the Skaw, that northerly point of the peninsula where the North Sea and the Kattegat blend their turbulent waters, to the Danish-German frontier near Tönder in North Slesvig. The whole of Jutland has been declared a military zone by the Nazis. Most of the 200,000 German soldiers are in barracks there, and Gen. Hermann von Hanneken, the head of the occupation force, has recently removed his headquarters from Copenhagen to Jutland in case the United Nations should select Denmark as a second-front objective.

Although the Nazis claim that they are only "borrowing" the money from the Danish National Bank for the purpose of erecting fortifications, no one doubts that the almost 400,000,000 kroner expended to date will never return to the Danish Government. Besides draining the country of its foodstuffs, the Nazis are imposing a financial burden amounting to $25 per inhabitant.

For the purpose of fortifying the west coast of Jutland, the Nazis have the benefit of the great cement works at Aalborg, in North Jutland, the most important works for the manufacture of cement and cement machinery in Europe. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that some of the most destructive sabotage has taken place at Aalborg and that British bombers are periodically bombing that section of the country. But even while this building material is at hand, the Nazis have great difficulty in constructing foundations for the heavy armaments necessary to their purpose. To build defenses in the sandy soil, the Germans removed the natural growth that has held the dunes in check and the wind has now whipped the sand over the area, converting it into wasteland. The effect of all this is felt inland as farm operations are interfered with.

* * *

The mining of the west-coast waters extends far out from shore and the land lines are constructed in six belts which has resulted in the killing of 122 persons of whom half were Danes. The only important harbor on the west coast of Jutland is at Esbjerg. The name of Esbjerg is synonymous with export of the famous Danish butter, bacon, and eggs to England, but it is now quite some time since the English breakfast table has been supplied with these products.

The Germans have built well-camouflaged military towns, more solidly constructed than mere camps, in Jutland, as anti-invasion nerve centers from which highly mobile units can be rushed to any danger point in Denmark. One of these towns holds 10,000 soldiers and this and the other towns are typical of the Nazi scheme for defending the Lowlands, France, and the Balkans. By concentrating their reserves economically instead of stretching them thin along the entire coast line, the Germans believe they can offer a better defense.

There is another explanation of why the Nazis are building these towns. It is said that in the event trouble should break out further south on the continent, Jutland might prove a refuge for leaders of the Nazi regime.

According to the Danish chief of the civilian air raid defense in Jutland, the peninsula in 1942 was struck by almost 2,000 bombs, weighing from about 250 to about 3,600 pounds, and the incendiary bombs numbered nearly 9,000. Twenty-five persons were killed, a hundred wounded, and a hundred buildings completely destroyed, and three thousand damaged. The people in the bombed districts, however, are viewing all this with the utmost equanimity, realizing as they do, the motive behind the bombing, and that it means their eventual liberation.

The fortifications along the east coast of Zealand are similar to those along the west coast of Jutland. That Copenhagen may not escape bombing is seen in the apprehension of the Nazis who have constructed underground quarters for their own use, while the Danish Government is preparing to evacuate thousands of the inhabitants. Even though anything that the United Nations is doing to shorten the war is welcome to the Danes, 50,000 Copenhageners have been trained as air-raid wardens, especially in the use of gas masks.

The Nazis at Copenhagen have taken possession of the General Motors plants near the capital and are spending millions of kroner changing them for the purpose of manufacturing parts for the repairing of planes. This money, like all funds needed by Nazis, is furnished by the Danish National Bank.

* * *

Passive resistance may be charged against Denmark judging from surface indications. But taking into consideration the prevalence of sabotage throughout the land, that charge loses its meaning. Now, Denmark has its own idea as to what is legitimate sabotage under prevailing conditions. Care is taken that there shall be no loss of lives in the destruction of plants working for the Germans. But in some instances this avoidance has not been possible and the Danes regret when deaths have occurred as a result of their sabotage. On the other hand, costly buildings erected for the purpose of athletics and similar social activities have been burned by the Danes because the Nazis have taken them over.

The more than twenty newspapers published underground are thorns in the side of the Nazis. As soon as one of these printing plants has been discovered, another springs up in its place. These papers are morale builders, and while the regular newspapers are under the control of the Nazi censors, now and then things slip in that give amusement to the readers and give evidence that there has been no let-up in the contempt in which the Danes hold the intruders.

Should Denmark be the objective of a second front, the Danes will gladly endure the hardships the invasion would cause until the Nazis have been beaten on Danish soil.

Mirror of World Opinion

Political "Woof-Woofing"?

One suspects that Mrs. Luce's one aim in her immoderate remarks about Britain, Pontius Pilate, the President, and India is to embarrass Mr. Roosevelt—no matter what destructive effect her wisecracks have on national or Allied unity. Surely no one can defend Clare Luce's remarks about India on the basis of constructive criticism. She has nothing constructive to offer. She merely makes the easy charge that British imperialism is strangling India's struggle for freedom.

Completely disregarding the complexity of the problem and the facts, Mrs. Luce implies that all one has to do, to solve the Indian problem, is to turn the teeming sub-continent loose. For her there apparently are no Hindus hating Moslems; or untouchables and princes; or centuries of prejudice and poverty.

It is all so easy to stand in New York before the India League of America and liken a political opponent to Pontius Pilate because the political opposition doesn't rush into one of the most complicated political problems of the century—on the other side of the world—and force Britain to "solve" it. Without meaning to be so, Mrs. Luce is extremely flattering to the President in thinking he could do it.

Or is the lady from Connecticut merely indulging in a little political woof-woofing? —*Milwaukee Journal.*

Danger! Speculation Ice Thin!

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

Remembering the days when dust clouds rolled over debt-ridden farms, the Department of Agriculture is quietly warning farmers today to beware of a speculative boom in rural land prices. Washington experts, sniffing the country air, sense the threat of a repetition of what happened during the first World War and its aftermath: land prices rising to preposterous heights, then a disastrous collapse, leaving American farmers heavily in debt for two decades.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a statement warning farmers that "in many respects current developments in the land market offer a striking parallel to those of the World War One period." Vice-President Henry Wallace has cautioned rural America against being caught in another speculative spree.

* * *

Government farm experts are not shouting their warning from the housetops lest by their very exclamations they bring on the speculation they would prevent. But they do point to the fact that farm land prices are up 21.3 per cent since 1939. Two-thirds of this upswing came in the last year. In the first four years of World War One prices rose 25 per cent, not a vastly different percentage.

Kansas land prices went up 15 per cent this year, California's up 18 per cent. In Missouri, land worth $50 a year ago is now selling at $100 in some instances. In the last war, rising farm land prices led farmers to purchase more acres than they could handle. Speculators pushed up prices. The plow broke the plains where rainfall was insufficient. Dust swirled, crops failed and the impoverished dust bowl resulted.

Agricultural experts in Washington would like to control and police 1943's land boom. They know that speculation in land prices leads usually to bigger and bigger farms, many with absentee owners. Boom and collapse leads to farm tenancy, to rural illiteracy, to sociological as well as financial problems for the Nation.

Many factors are tugging at farm land prices today. First and foremost, farmers are making money. The fact that net income of farm operators was about $10,700,000,000 in 1942 as against only $4,500,000,000 in 1939 makes land more valuable to own. Moreover, this prosperity is likely to continue for the duration and probably several years thereafter. The United States is committed to help feed the wartime world and the postwar world will need American foodstuffs for long hungry months. Congress has guaranteed some farm prices at 90 per cent of parity for two to three years after the war.

The "city feller" has money in his pockets and is today buying farm land. Some call it a "hedge against inflation." Others have purchased farms to make themselves independent of ration points. Still others have always felt the urge to own a farm—"five acres and independence," or perhaps 100 acres—and some have gone out and purchased same.

Most reprehensible factor in the situation, however, is the speculative activity, already appearing in limited degree. In one Pacific Coast sampling, 12 per cent of farm land buyers said they intended to resell their purchases at a profit.

* * *

Faced with these potentialities, the Department of Agriculture is quietly considering ways and means of "reining in" the upsurge. In messages sped along the R. F. D. routes, they are urging farmers to do better things with their surplus cash: to buy war bonds, to pay back taxes, to pay off their mortgages, to put their farms in solid financial position. If this advice proves ineffective, Department officials talk of Government controls, such as a price ceiling on farm land. Or, to curb speculators, a heavy tax on profits from the sale of rural land unless the seller had held the property for a considerable length of time.

The potentials for land inflation are at hand. Whether present controls and rural common sense will keep the lid on remains to be seen. Some indication should be given this autumn, for farm land markets are most strongly active just after the crops are in.

What Do Americans Think? (III)

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

This installment of questions asked by British audiences of an American lecturer turns to a comparison of the forms of government in the two countries. Americans might well display an equal curiosity in the working of democracy in Britain, where unity, co-operation, and unquestioned results have been in sharp contrast to events on the home front in the United States.

What are the differences between British and American democracy?

This answer calls for an essay. Britain retains monarchy, titles, and many ancient forms as well as marked differences on social and class bases. America is socially more equalitarian. Britain's political democracy (as explained below) works very well, its economic democracy is becoming more operative, but its social democracy has still a long way to go. In America, the three factors are reversed: its social democracy is great, its economic democracy has long given great freedom of opportunity, but its political democracy is less responsive and flexible.

What are the differences between British and American government?

This is, indeed, a separate question and calls for another essay. The British government is unified, centralized, powerful. American government is based by the Constitution on the separation and balance of powers. The British executive, who is the Prime Minister surrounded by his Cabinet, is responsible to the House of Commons, and must be a member. The judiciary does not check the executive or legislative branches. But in the United States, the executive, legislative, and judicial branches are sharply separated and each is given power to curb the other. In America, elections are at set intervals; in Britain when certain conditions arise. In Britain, the curbs on the Prime Minister are public opinion as reflected by the House of Commons plus a considerable number of intangibles mostly arising from tradition and national mores. In America, the President and Congress are respectively checked by Constitutional limitations. In general, the American government seems adapted to a vast, continental nation where conditions and people vary widely, although it pays the price in deadlocks and delays; the British form swiftly moves to meet the needs of a small area of similar peoples.

Compare the British and American Constitutions.

The American Constitution is a definite, fairly brief document which with its amendments constitutes a rigid, hard-to-amend body of governmental rules. The British Constitution is an impalpable, largely unwritten collection of practices and traditions.

Compare political parties.

Britain's Conservative, Liberal, and Labor Parties are in normal times pretty clear-cut and homogeneous bodies embodying what the names imply, although the Liberal Party has shrunk tremendously. The American Republican and Democratic Parties are really coalitions, not parties, including within themselves many very divergent elements. The parliamentary form of government requires well-knit majority and minority parties, and the absence of such parties in the United States is the chief reason why parliamentary government probably would not work fully in the United States. American government under the parliamentary form might resemble France, where leaders constantly had to form coalitions to control.

Where do the Republicans stand today? And the Democrats?

That's a tough one. Each party includes all sorts of views. The Republicans all oppose President Roosevelt's domestic policy; some of them support his foreign and war policies. Semi-isolationist views dominate numerous Republican leaders, as they do a few Democrats. Generally speaking, the Republicans are conservative, going slow with social and industrial reform and experiment, and they represent the solid, creditor groups. The Democrats in the North and West have tended to be pro-reform, pro-labor, pro-debtor, and Southern Democrats join their Northern brethren on the anti-creditor or anti-Wall Street platform. But the parties are mixed. Labor fluctuates between them to a great degree, and the party stand at any given time is largely determined by the personal views of the Presidential nominee.

(To Be Continued)

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